

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

CONTENTS

Vol I No 139

19 July 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Born Economic Summit Closes, Communique Cited	A 1	1/A6
UNESCO Director General M'Bow Departs Peking	A 2	1/A7

UNITED STATES

Performing Arts Company Ends New York Visit	A 2	1/A7
American Indians March on Washington, Demand Rights	A 3	1/A8

SOVIET UNION

NCNA Commentary: USSR Cause of Turmoil in Africa	A 4	1/A9
Soviet Troops End Exercises in East Germany	A 6	1/A11

NORTH ASIA

Japanese Officials Arrive in Peking To Resume Treaty Talks [KYODO]	A 6	1/A11
KYODO Reports Li Hsien-nien Hopes for Loans From Japan	A 7	1/A12
Tuan Chun-i Petes Japanese Railways Delegation	A 7	1/A12
PRC Seismologists Delegation Gives Report in Tokyo	A 8	1/A13
Tokyo Meeting Mourns Death of Kuo Mo-jo	A 8	1/A13

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC Note Proposes Vice-Ministerial Level Talks With SRV	A 9	1/A14
NCNA Commentary	A 10	1/B1
Report on PRC Spokesman's Remark at 17 July Hanoi Meeting	A 13	1/B4
Fang I Receives Thai University Delegation	A 13	1/B4
Lao Minister of Industry Receives PRC Construction Team	A 13	1/B4

SOUTH ASIA

Nepalese Princes Arrive in PRC On Way to DPRK	A 14	1/B5
---	------	------

EUROPE

NPC's Ulanfu Meets Spanish Youth Delegation	A 14	1/B5
Turkish Health Minister Arrives in Peking	A 15	1/B6
Peking Banquet	A 15	1/B6
Turkish Ambassador to PRC Leaves for Home	A 15	1/B6
French Ambassador Hosts Reception in Peking	A 15	1/B6
French Court Sentences Soviet Spy	A 16	1/B7

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AFP Reports PRC Source Clarifies Chinese Policy Towards Israel	A 16	1/B7
NCNA Reports as-Sadat's Meeting With Israel's Weizman	A 17	1/B8
Tan Chen-lin Attends Iraqi Ambassador's Reception	A 17	1/B8

NCNA Notes Yemen Arab Republic Elects President	A 17	1/88
Briefs: Economic Group in Zambia; Ku Mu Receives Guinea Ambassador; Tunisian Minister Receives Ambassador	A 18	1/89

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Jamaican Foreign Minister Fetes Keng Piao, Caribbean Tour Continues	A 18	1/89
Meets Governor General	A 19	1/810
Received by Prime Minister	A 19	1/810
Feted in Kingston	A 20	1/811
Visits Mother of Prime Minister	A 21	1/812
Meets Opposition Leader	A 21	1/812
Tours Jamaica	A 21	1/812
Chinese NPC Delegation Visits Canada	A 22	1/813
PEOPLE'S DAILY Article Scores Cuba's Role in Africa [10 Jul]	A 23	1/814
Argentine-PRC Chamber of Commerce Formed in Buenos Aires	A 23	1/814

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Additional Reports on Delegates Returning From Finance Conference	E 1	1/C1
East China	E 1	1/C1
Central-South Region	E 1	1/C1
Southwest Region	E 1	1/C1
North Region	E 2	1/C2
Cadres Urged To Attend Fewer Meetings	E 2	1/C2
Article by Former Commander on Founding of Hunghu Red Base Area [PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 Jul]	E 3	1/C2
Commentator Hails Chuang Hsin-hsin and Younger Generation [PEOPLE'S DAILY 17 Jul]	E 5	1/C5
RED FLAG Discusses Struggle Against Yao Wen-yuan [No. 6 1978]	E 7	1/C7
PEOPLE'S DAILY Scores Gang Influence on Industry, Communications [15 Jul]	E 17	1/D3
Coal Ministry Learns From Taching Experience	E 19	1/D5
Bank Deposits Increase During First Half of Year	E 20	1/D5
Science, Technology University To Enroll More Gifted Children	E 21	1/D7
Briefs: Women's Journal Resumes Publication	E 21	1/D7

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Public Security Cadres Study New Constitution	G 1	1/D8
Anhui Military District Holds Political Work Conference	G 1	1/D8
Chekiang Localities Adopt Antidrought Measures	G 3	1/D10
Foochow PLA Units Political Work Conference Ends	G 4	1/D11
FUKIEN DAILY Comments on Tasks To Overcome Drought [18 Jul]	G 5	1/D12
KIANGSI DAILY Urges Abolishing Local Policies	G 5	1/D12
Kiangsu To Hold People's Defense Workers Congress	G 7	1/D14
Briefs: Kiangsi Financial Revenue; Kiangsi Metallurgical Production	G 7	1/D14

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW HUNAN REVIEW Discusses Democratic Centralism [No 7]	H 1	1/E1
Hupei Transmits Spirit of National Finance Conference	H 2	1/E2
Standing Committee Meeting	H 2	1/E2
Provincial Conference	H 3	1/E3

Hupei Holds Education Conference, Discusses Tasks	H	4	1/E4
Forums Held	H	6	1/E6
Kwangtung CCP Studies, Implements Hsianghsiang Experience	H	7	1/E7
Kwangtung Prefecture Reveals Peasants Forced To Pay Bribes	H	8	1/E8
NANFANG DAILY Commentator's Article [17 Jul]	H	9	1/E9
Briefs: Monan Electricity; Hunan Revenue Plan; Hupei Industrial Output; High Temperatures in Canton	H	10	1/E10

SOUTHWEST REGION

Szechwan Leaders at Rally on National Finance Conference	J	1	1/E11
Briefs: Tibet Taching Conference	J	1	1/E11

NORTHEAST REGION

Kirin Pursues Student Enrollment Work	L	1	1/E12
KIRIN DAILY Commentator's Article [16 Jul]	L	2	1/E13
Kirin CCP Handles Economic Discipline Case	L	3	1/E14
KIRIN DAILY Commentator's Article [15 Jul]	L	4	1/F1
Briefs: Chanchun Industry, Communications; Kirin Technicians; Shenyang PLA Plants	L	5	1/F2

NORTHWEST REGION

Kansu First Secretary at Women's Congress Opening	M	1	1/F3
Li Jui-shan Addresses Shensi Meeting on Rural Policies	M	1	1/F3
Sinkiang PLA Units Hold Political Work Conference	M	2	1/F4
Briefs: Lanchow PLA Emulation Campaign; Kansu CYL Congress; Sinkiang Product Quality Meeting	M	4	1/F6

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

TA KUNG PAO on International Loans, PRC's Political Principles [18 Jul]	N	1	1/F7
---	---	---	------

756-B-7

PrEx 7.10: FBIS - CHI - 78-139

FBIS-CHI-78-139

Wednesday

19 July 1978

Vol I No 139

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution

From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GENERAL

BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT CLOSES, COMMUNIQUE CITED

OW181540Y Peking MCNA in English 1500 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--The seven-nation summit meeting on economic problems wound up here today. The two-day summit of the major Western industrial countries--the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy--was the fourth held since the 1973 "oil crisis." It was aimed at coordinating the economic policies of the seven to cope with stagnant production, high unemployment, inflation, currency instability, energy shortage and other problems confronting the West.

The seven heads of government and state discussed the current economic situation of the West, pledged their "contributions" to improving the economy in the circumstances and put forward their specific demands. A Western news agency said that the seven nations had worked out "a package agreement" under which "everyone will have to put something into the pot."

The final communique of the meeting said that the heads of government and state discussed a "comprehensive strategy" covering a wide range of economic questions. "We are dealing with long-term problems which will only yield to sustained efforts," it said. "We are concerned, above all, about world-wide unemployment because it has been at too high a level for many years," the communique said. It urged the seven countries to make improvement in economic growth "without rekindling inflation." The communique indicated that some comparatively concrete but limited agreements had been reached among the seven. For instance: By the end of August the West German Government will propose to the legislative bodies "additional measures up to 1 percent of GNP, designed to achieve a strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth;" Japan will strive for the attainment of the 7 percent growth target for fiscal year 1978, and will also work for the increase of imports and "moderation" in exports to reduce its trade surplus; France, Canada and Italy also indicated their willingness for a higher growth rate.

On the other hand, the U.S. President "identified the major actions that have been taken and are being taken to counter inflation in the United States." "The present energy situation remains unsatisfactory," the communique said, adding that the seven will reduce their dependence on imported oil. Participants in the meeting all demanded that the United States take some actions in this respect because its huge oil imports in recent years had brought about gigantic trade deficits, a greatly weakened dollar and instability in the Western monetary market. Thus, the communique pointed out in particular that the United States will reduce its dependence on imported oil. Oil imports by the U.S. in 1978 and 1979 should be less than in 1977, it said. The U.S. also made a commitment that domestic oil prices will be raised to the world level by the end of 1980. The communique also stressed the importance of further development of nuclear energy and the using of coal. It said that the seven will coordinate their efforts in energy research to hasten the development of new energy resources.

On international trade in the West, the communique stressed that the seven "will maintain and strengthen the open international trading system" and reject a "relapsing into open or concealed protectionism."

I. 19 Jul 78

A 2

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The heads of government and state "appreciate and support" the progress made at the "Tokyo round" of multilateral trade negotiations but pointed out that "some difficult and important issues remain unsolved." The seven heads of government and state will have a similar meeting among them at an appropriate time next year, it said.

At a press conference held after the summit, Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the host country, said that the participants were all "very satisfied" with the meeting. U.S. President Jimmy Carter and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing also said that the results of the summit exceeded the expectations of everybody. It was reported that in the wake of the summit, exchange rates of the U.S. dollar against the West German mark, the Japanese yen and other currencies moved up slightly today.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL M'BOW DEPARTS PEKING

OW171736Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and his party left here by plane this afternoon at the end of their visit to China. Seeing them off at the airport were Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese minister of education; Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Yang Yun-yu, Chinese member of the UNESCO Executive Board; and Chin Li-jen, permanent Chinese ambassadorial representative to UNESCO.

Director-General M'Bow and his party, Mrs. M'Bow and their daughters had visited Hangchow and Shanghai. The director-general gave a reciprocal banquet here yesterday evening. Among the guests were Liu Hsi-yao and Li Chi, minister and vice-minister of education. Mrs. M'Bow and the daughters will continue their visit in China.

UNITED STATES

PERFORMING ARTS COMPANY ENDS NEW YORK VISIT

OW161308Y Peking NCNA in English 1248 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] New York, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Performing Arts Company of the People's Republic of China successfully wound up the first-leg show of its U.S. tour this evening at the end of 12 presentations. The performances had been deeply appreciated by the public here in the past two weeks. The Chinese artists "take the audience by storm," and "the New Yorkers are excited by their fantastic performances." These were the typical comments from the American press and spectators.

Almost every evening in the two weeks, people thronged the Metropolitan Opera House at the Lincoln Centre to enjoy themselves with the Chinese performing arts. They were carried away by the dazzling martial arts in the Peking Opera, the swift and graceful gliding steps in dances and the sweet folk tunes played by the varied musical instruments. It occurred every now and then that the packed house fell into pin-drop silence at one moment and broke into storming applause at another. Commenting on the Chinese performance, a local newspaper said that it had "enormous quantity and variety of attractions." The artists "regaled us on stage with their virtuosity," and the items were "making their effect through the sheer grace, agility or athletic prowess of the performers."

1. 19 Jul 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The American audiences were particularly delighted to see the Peking Opera for its unique style and sweeping humour. The breathtaking sword exchanges and the suspended-in-the-air somersaults in the item "Venturing Mountain" were most impressive. And the witty and overpowerful Sun Wu-kung in the "Monkey Makes Havoc in the Heaven" touched off a standing ovation in the hall.

An article carried by the Detroit NEWS on July 8 wrote that the "gang of four" attempted to "supress all culture," but the Chinese are "resourceful people, and therefore, the stage show at present represents the best traditional and new creations."

The music fans were stunned by the Chinese pianist Liu Shih-kun's impromptus "The White Haired Girl" and Hungarian Rhapsody No 6 of Franz Liszt, which he played with ease and adroitness. The solos of such traditional Chinese musical instruments as pipa, suona and cheng, as well as the Chinese national dances, were also warmly applauded by the spectators. Watching the performance, the 37-year-old dancer Michel Pavlog repeatedly shouted "bravo" from his seat.

After hearing the American songs "America the Beautiful" and "Home on the Range" sung by soprano Kuo Shu-cheng and tenor Hu Sung-hua, a middle-aged photographer named Leslie Klein said with emotion: "I sang these songs when I was a child. For decades, the people of China and the United States have not seen and spoken to each other. Your performance has done a lot to increase mutual understanding between them. I hope this would continue."

Silver-haired Miss Clydealvin Clapp came all the way from Boston to New York to attend the Chinese show. She lingered in the hall after the curtain fall and asked this correspondent "to tell the Chinese people that the American people love and respect the Chinese people and wish them success in building a strong country."

The tour to the United States by the Chinese Performing Arts Company also brought joy and exaltation to Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots residing in the United States as well as Americans of Chinese origin. Many of them viewed the show several times and were moved to tears when they saw the revived classical works and well-known artists. During their stay in New York, the Chinese artists made friendly contacts with the people of various strata. They visited the library and museum of the performing arts, a research center with a vast file of films, videotapes recordings and paper clippings on dance, theater and music. In the Martha Graham Dance Center, the Chinese dancers watched a dance exhibition directed personally by Martha Graham in her 80's. The company is to leave New York for Washington tomorrow.

AMERICAN INDIANS MARCH ON WASHINGTON, DEMAND RIGHTS

OW170808Y Peking NCNA in English 0759 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--More than 1,000 American Indians marched into the United States' capital on Saturday after a five-month, 4,800-kilometer walk to demand guarantees for their national rights, according to a report from Washington. The marchers were protesting against eleven pieces of anti-Indian legislation which, they said, would "destroy the American Indian way of life." Over many decades, American Indians have been driven to barren lands where many died trying to survive on these "reservations." But their "reservations" are now found to contain rich deposits of uranium, coal, natural gas and other national resources. So the capitalists want their lands for plunder of the resources and bills are proposed to legalize the plunder.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 4

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Passage of the legislation would terminate the "reservations" of the Indians, close their hospitals, schools and housing projects and deprive them of their fishing and hunting rights, posing thus a threat to their survival. But the Indians banded together in protest. Many joined the across-the-country walk which began in California on February 11. The marchers, including old men and children, represented some 80 tribes from all parts of the United States.

The contingent swelled as it moved across the country. Supporters--white, black and Mexicans--joined along the way and many workers supported it with donations of food and clothing. Support rallies were held in many cities. The Indian arrivals in Washington plan to hold protest demonstrations for nine days before the White House, the Capitol, the Supreme Court and the FBI building.

SOVIET UNION

NCNA COMMENTARY: USSR CAUSE OF TURMOIL IN AFRICA

OW141316Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Commentary by HSINHUA correspondent: "What Is the Cause of Turmoil in Africa?"]

[Text] Peking, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--Africa, an important flank of Europe, has been turned into a hot spot of bitter rivalry between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union has become increasingly unbridled in the struggle, provoking one war after another in the Horn of Africa and in Zaire within a year. Recently, it conducted subversive activities in the strategic area on the east coast of the Red Sea, close to the Horn of Africa. Through these peripheral wars of contention for Europe, the Soviet Union tries to cut off the United States' and Western Europe's oil route and source of strategic materials in its overall strategy of dominating Europe and the world. It is this frenzied imperialist expansion of the Soviet Union that has made Africa the most turbulent area in the world today.

However, the Soviet Union has time and again claimed to be Africa's "natural ally." Of late, it boasted about its policy of four "don'ts" towards Africa, that is, "the Soviet Union does not seek any advantages for itself, does not hunt for concessions, does not press for political domination, does not solicit military bases" in Africa. It even asserted that "the Soviet Union consistently comes out for the speediest liquidation of the seats of tension in the African Continent."

Is there any truth in these allegations? Facts speak more eloquently. It is none other than the Soviet Union, in spite of its professed four "don'ts" policy, that has tried in a thousand and one ways to grab strategic areas and strategic materials in Africa for its own hegemonic interests. It has taken possession of about 20 ports, airfields, missile depots and military telecommunications stations along African coasts on the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. It has increased its munition sales in Africa and become the biggest arms dealer in the continent today.

Western press reports have revealed that from the end of last year to June this year, the Soviet Union poured 120,000 tons of military equipment into the Horn of Africa, Angola and some northern, western and southern African countries totalling more than three billion U.S. dollars, far greater than its arms sales to the Third World countries in 1976.

To step up its infiltration into and control of Africa, the Soviet Union has steadily sent large numbers of military "advisers" and "experts" to the continent. Although well over ten thousand Soviet military personnel have been expelled from Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, several thousand still remain in other parts of Africa. A more vicious practice is the use of massive Cuban and local African mercenaries as its cat's-paw. According to initial statistics, the Soviet Union has brought to Africa about 50,000 Cuban mercenary troops in the last three years. In addition, there are some 6,000-7,000 former Katangan gendarmes and other African mercenaries armed and paid by the Soviet Union.

Also it is none other than the Soviet Union, which allegedly stands "for the speediest liquidation of the seats of tension in the African Continent," that has been kindling flames of war in Africa with a view to fishing in troubled waters. The four wars that broke out in Africa in the last three years were all provoked by the Soviet Union: The Soviet-Cuban intervention and aggression in Angola in 1975; the Soviet-Cuban-engineered armed invasion of Shaba region of Zaire by mercenaries from March to May 1977; the escalation of the Ogaden war from the end of last year to March this year under Soviet provocation by exploiting the territorial disputes between Ethiopia and Somalia; and the second Soviet-Cuban engineered invasion of Zaire by mercenary troops last May.

The Soviet Union has stepped up its military expansionist offensives in Africa about a year ago. Taking advantage of the declining status and appeasement stand of the United States, it has become more aggressive and stretched its tentacles everywhere. In 1975, it sent large numbers of aircraft, war vessels and tens of thousands of Soviet and Cuban military personnel to take part in the armed intervention in Angola. It became even more swollen with arrogance when it intervened in the Ogaden war from the end of last year to early this year. Like launching a surprise attack, it staged an intercontinental air transport exercise in the Horn of Africa which gave the United States a violent shock. According to Western news agency reports, the Soviet Union sent to the Horn in a very short time, weapons valued at one billion U.S. dollars and twelve to thirteen thousand Soviet and Cuban military personnel through seven routes. Fifteen percent of the total strength of Soviet air transport was used in this exercise carried out under the direction of military satellites and with the support of large naval forces. These Soviet and Cuban military personnel have remained in the Horn since turning it into a new base for Soviet expansion to places around. [as received] In the last fourteen months, the Soviet Union had instigated two invasions of Zaire by mercenary troops with the second invasion surpassing the first in craftiness and barbarity, which showed that it is bent on invading and annexing Zaire. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union stepped up its infiltration into some frontline states and national liberation organizations in southern Africa in order to expand its spheres of influence in that part of the continent.

These frenzied Soviet expansionist acts show clearly that the Soviet strategic design is to launch offensives simultaneously in central, southern and northeastern Africa from the footholds it has gained in Africa so as to seize the whole continent and encircle Western Europe.

To fulfill its expansionist ambition, the Soviet Union, in the name of "supporting national independence and liberation" and by providing military and economic "aid" under the banner of "socialism," stirs up and profits from differences among the African countries. It brands some African countries "progressive" and others "reactionary," creating antagonism among them for the sake of "divide and rule."

I. 19 Jul 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In its political, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic infiltration, the stress is on military expansion with an accelerating pace to reap greater profits. Using Cuba as a pawn to expand its spheres of influence, the Soviet Union pulls strings behind the scenes to steer developments in its favour. In this way, it has grabbed great benefits of strategic importance and craftily averted condemnation.

Numerous facts show that the Soviet Union is no "natural ally" of Africa, but a wolf in sheep's clothing and the most dangerous enemy who seeks every advantage in its bid for political domination in the continent.

The African people are a great people. They are not to be bullied. Having shaken off the shackles of colonialism in protracted arduous struggles, they will never tolerate fresh shackles of Soviet neo-colonialism. Sooner or later the African people will settle accounts with that hypocritical "natural ally" and remove the cause of turmoil in Africa.

SOVIET TROOPS END EXERCISE IN EAST GERMANY

OW131455Y Peking NCNA in English 1413 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--Soviet troops in the German Democratic Republic ended on July 8 a military exercise, the biggest of its kind ever held by Moscow in Central Europe since the conclusion in 1975 of the Helsinki Conference, according to Western news agency reports.

Regarding the military exercise, the USSR Defence Ministry announced: "An exercise in the group of the Soviet troops in Germany for perfecting interaction of different services is planned to be held in the area of Stendal, Magdeburg and Lieberose from July 3 to July 8. Land forces and units of the air force will take part in the exercise. It is expected that about 30,000 servicemen will take part in the exercise."

The 400,000 Soviet troops in the GDR hold two similar military exercises of lesser size annually. This was the first time since the Helsinki Conference that Western observers were not invited in accordance with the resolution of the conference to watch a massive Soviet military exercise. The exercise proceeded in secrecy from start to finish.

NORTH ASIA

JAPANESE OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN PEKING TO RESUME TREATY TALKS

OW191013Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul (KYODO)--Five officials of Japan's Foreign Ministry arrived here Wednesday afternoon to join Ambassador Shoji Sato in talks on the pending peace and friendship treaty with China resuming Friday. The officials included Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau; Takashi Tajima, chief of the China Division; and Kuniko Saito, chief of the Treaties Division. China will be represented by Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 7

ERC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KYODO REPORTS LI HSIEN-NIEN HOPES FOR LOANS FROM JAPAN

OW190518Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Jul (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien has told a Japanese delegation that China hopes to obtain private loans in Japan to finance the anticipated increase in its capital investment in 1979 and 1980. This was disclosed here Tuesday when leaders of the Mitsui business group met reporters to discuss their recent China visit.

Yoshizo Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Co. and leader of the delegation, quoted Li as telling them that China's monetary demand is expected to increase next year and in 1980 as development projects reach their peak. Li also said import deals on a deferred payment basis would concentrate on the two years, according to the delegation members. China thus wishes to obtain private loans from Japanese sources in the period, the delegation members quoted Li as saying.

It was the first time a Chinese leader said his country will seek foreign funds and used the term "loans." China has so far refused foreign assistance, loans and foreign capital investments, but it now apparently intends to amend this principle to speed modernization. According to the delegation members, Li said China still did not want government-to-government loans from Japan, however. The delegation visited China for about a week recently.

The Mitsui Group officials said Li told them China plans to revise its 10-year economic development plan adopted last March because it was drafted before the expulsion of the "gang of four." Li did not say when China would revise the plan, ending in 1985, nor to what extent. The delegation members said, however, they expected China to expand the scale of the plan drastically around 1980.

Under the 10-year plan, China is to undertake 120 development projects by investing 350 billion dollars. If the plan is expanded, it will certainly increase the business opportunities for Japanese firms. The delegation members also quoted Li as saying that China welcomes technical cooperation with firms of the Mitsui Group.

TUAN CHUN-I METS JAPANESE RAILWAYS DELEGATION

OW181608Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Railways Tuan Chun-i gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the Japanese National Railways with President Fumio Takagi as its leader and council member Masanori Ozeki as its deputy leader. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato and Mrs. Sato were among the guests. Present were Chao Wen-pu, vice-minister of railways, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Chao Wen-pu made a toast at the banquet on behalf of Minister Tuan Chun-i. He said that the delegation's visit would further technical exchanges on railways between the two countries. In order to speed the modernization of China's railways, he said: "We want to learn from other countries including Japan their advanced railway techniques and rich experience in railway management." In reply, President Fumio Takagi said that as friendly ties grow between Japan and China interchanges in the railway field should also be strengthened.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He expressed the hope for an early conclusion of a Japan-China technical cooperation agreement on railways. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways. This morning, Minister Tuan Chun-i met and had a friendly talk with these Japanese friends.

PRC SEISMOLOGISTS DELEGATION GIVES REPORT IN TOKYO

OW151747Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Members of the Chinese seismologists delegation led by An Chi-yuan, deputy director of the National Seismological Bureau, gave academic reports at a meeting to the warm welcome of Japanese seismologists. The meeting, sponsored by the Japanese Seismological Society, was held at the Seismological Research Institute of Tokyo University. Over 140 persons of academic circles attended the meeting. Chairman of the Japanese Seismological Society Aoki Jizo and Chinese delegation leader An Chi-yuan spoke at the meeting. They expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be strengthened and scientific research in seismology facilitated through academic exchanges between seismological researchers of the two countries. The special reports made by the Chinese seismologists aroused keen interest among those present at the meeting.

In the evening, the Japanese Seismological Society gave a cocktail party in honour of the Chinese delegation. Japanese figures of all circles attended the party. Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo Chen Kang was also present.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on the afternoon of July 11. On July 13, representatives of the Japanese Ministry of Education, the Agency of Science and Technology, the Agency of Land Development and other departments concerned briefed the Chinese seismologists on the system, present conditions and future plans of earthquake forecasting in Japan. They also exchanged views with them on problems of common interest.

TOKYO MEETING MOURNS DEATH OF KUO MO-JO

OW151738Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--A mass meeting was held here on July 12 to mourn for Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo and cherish the memory of his revolutionary deeds. The meeting was sponsored by 44 friendly organizations including the Japan-China Friendship Association. Among the over 550 people attending the meeting were representatives from various circles and noted figures in Japan. Speaking at the meeting were Kuo Mo-jo's friends including Kenzo Nakajima, Kinkazu Saionji, Shigeo Nagano, Hisao Kuroda, Kanetaka Ariyama and Yoshimi Furui. They pointed out that Kuo Mo-jo made earnest efforts to promote cultural exchanges between Japan and China and made great contribution to the friendship between the two countries. Recalling their contacts with Kuo Mo-jo, they said they knew his love for Chairman Mao, his noble qualities of warmth and modesty and the fact that he was a man of learning. They felt deeply grieved for having lost such a friend who enjoyed the respect of the Japanese people.

Chojuro Kawarazaki, who presided over the meeting, said in conclusion: "While cherishing the memory of the late Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, we should turn grief into strength, make active efforts to promote the friendship between our two countries and continue to work for the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at an early date."

1. 19 Jul 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Noted Japanese actress Haruko Sugimura recited at the meeting two poems written by Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, one of which was composed in autumn 1972 to greet the normalization of relations between Japan and China. Present also was Hsiao Hsiang-chien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan.

A memorial meeting was held in Kyoto on July 13 by the Kyoto headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association and other four organizations. Famous historian Kiyoshi Inoue said at the meeting that Mr. Kuo Mo-jo was not only a scholar, poet and calligraphist, but also a revolutionary. His revolutionary work of literature and art is inseparable with his proletarian world outlook. Shigeki Kaizuka, hon. professor of Kyoto University, said that Mr. Kuo Mo-jo made an outstanding contribution to the study of China's ancient history.

Speaking at the meeting were also: Yoda Yoshitaka, chairman of the Kyoto headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Zenryu Tsukamoto, chairman of the Buddhist Association; Zenryu Tsukamoto, chairman of the Buddhist Association for Japan-China Friendship; and Katsue Matsui, chairman of the Kyoto Women's Cultural Association for Japan-China Friendship.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC NOTE PROPOSES VICE-MINISTERIAL LEVEL TALKS WITH SRV

OW191204Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government today solemnly proposed to the Vietnamese Government that their vice-foreign ministers enter into negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam early next month. The proposal is contained in a note delivered by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. The note reads in full as follows:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and has the honour to state as follows:

Since June 1977 the Chinese side has made repeated representations with the Vietnamese side through various channels, earnestly calling upon it to value the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and stop all acts of discrimination against and ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. But the Vietnamese side has all along been unresponsive so that the situation has become increasingly grave. In these circumstances, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China on May 26, 1978, proposing that the Chinese Government dispatch ships to Vietnam to bring home victimized Chinese nationals. The Chinese Embassy in Vietnam has held 17 meetings with the department concerned of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on the question of shipping victimized Chinese nationals, yet owing to the obstacles deliberately placed in the way by the Vietnamese side no progress has been made so far. The two ships China has sent to Haiphong port and Ho Chi Minh port for shipping the victimized Chinese nationals have been compelled to stay on the sea outside the Vietnamese ports, and it has been impossible for the work of shipping Chinese nationals to start. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese side has continued its persecution and massive expulsion of Chinese nationals so that the number of victimized Chinese nationals driven back to China has approached 160,000. In the few days since July 12 alone, more than 2,000 victimized Chinese nationals have been driven by the Vietnamese side to the Yuyi Pass and Tungshing Pass in Kwangsi, China.

Out of its sincere desire to uphold the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and to seek an overall settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Chinese Government hereby solemnly proposes that the Chinese Government and the Vietnamese Government hold negotiations on the question of the Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam, that the negotiating representatives be vice-foreign ministers, and that the negotiations start in early August 1978 either in Hanoi or Peking. Once the negotiations at vice-foreign-minister level between the two countries start, the talks between the Chinese Embassy and the Vietnamese department concerned on the question of shipping victimized Chinese national can adjourn for the time being.

The Chinese side reiterates that the Chinese Government has always stood for a negotiated settlement of all the disputes between the two countries. The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the Vietnamese Government will give a favorable response to its proposal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the assurances of its highest consideration.

NCNA Commentary

OW191219Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese proposal for negotiations between China and Vietnam at vice-foreign-minister level on the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam once again demonstrates the sincere hope of the Chinese Government and people for an overall settlement of the question with the Vietnamese side through negotiations and represents an important step in defence of traditional Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

The proposal was made in a note today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese Government is always ready to establish and develop friendly relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. Differences or disputes of one kind or another sometimes may crop up in the relations between countries. The Chinese Government has all along held that they should be settled through negotiations in the spirit of friendly consultation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. From 1961 to 1963, China settled through consultations the boundary questions with Burma, Nepal, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Afghanistan and concluded boundary treaties or agreements with them. On the question of Chinese nationals, our country entered into a treaty on dual nationality of the Chinese nationals with Indonesia through friendly consultations in 1955 and arrangements for its implementation were made in 1960. In accordance with its basic policy on the question of Chinese nationals, China has in recent years reached understanding or agreement on this question through consultation on equal footing with Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand during the negotiations with them for establishing diplomatic relations, and in bilateral contacts with other countries.

The two countries and the peoples of China and Vietnam have shared joys and hardships, supported each other and established a traditional and intimate friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggle.

It is regrettable that, not due to reasons on the part of China, there were changes in the relations between the two countries and some disputes emerged in recent years particularly around the time of the victory of the Vietnamese war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. This caused uneasiness and worry to the Chinese Government and people.

In order to safeguard the friendship between the two countries and peoples of China and Vietnam, the Chinese leaders have taken the initiative and made proposals on many occasions since 1975 for the settlement of differences through negotiations with the Vietnamese side. During the visit to China by the Vietnamese party and government delegation in November 1977, the Chinese leaders once again proposed to the Vietnamese leaders that joint efforts be made to settle the disputes between the two countries through consultation so as to safeguard Sino-Vietnamese friendship. However, China's good intention and efforts have not been reciprocated by the Vietnamese authorities who sometimes purposely evaded them and at other times simply turned a deaf ear to them.

In recent years, the Vietnamese Government has renounced the agreement on the Chinese nationals in Vietnam reached between the Chinese and Vietnamese parties through consultations since 1955. It has compelled Chinese nationals to take Vietnamese citizenship, discriminated against, ostracized and persecuted them and expelled them on a massive scale. This is one of the outstanding problems in Sino-Vietnamese disputes in the recent period. The Chinese side, in line with its consistent stand, has from the outset stood for timely settlement of this question through consultation behind closed doors and has made much effort to this end.

This question was discussed in their talks between the Chinese leaders and the Vietnamese Government leaders in Peking in June, 1977. Last October, the Liaison Department of the Revolutionary Committee of China's Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region informed the Vietnamese Consulate-General in Nanning of the expulsion to China of residents in border areas of Cao Lang province by the Vietnamese authorities from January to September 1977, and expressed the hope that measures be taken promptly to curb the recurrence of similar incidents.

In February and March, 1978, representations were made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the Vietnamese Embassy in China and by the Liaison Department of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee to the Vietnamese Consulate-General in Kunming, against the Vietnamese authorities' large-scale expulsion of Chinese nationals in Vietnam and the residents in the Vietnamese border areas where they had settled down long ago. Earnest requests were made to the Vietnamese side that they should cherish Sino-Vietnamese friendship and desist from such unfriendly acts. Last April, in view of the intensified expulsion of Chinese nationals and the residents in the Vietnamese border areas, the Chinese Foreign Ministry once again took up the matter with the Vietnamese Embassy in China, offering well-intentioned advice to the Vietnamese Government on this matter.

To the great disappointment of the Chinese side, the Vietnamese authorities procrastinated on China's representations and proposals wherever possible and when procrastination was no longer possible, they resorted to sophistry in self-justification. The Vietnamese authorities not only failed to respond to the sincere efforts of the Chinese side, but on the contrary, escalated the anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign and stepped up the discrimination against, ostracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese nationals. As a result, tens of thousands of victimized Chinese nationals were driven back to China.

Under the circumstances, the Chinese Government was compelled to send ships to bring back those Chinese nationals who were persecuted and had lost their means of livelihood, and to demand at the same time that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop their discrimination against, persecution and expulsion of the Chinese national. The Vietnamese authorities put up one obstacle after another to prevent the Chinese ships from bringing back the Chinese nationals, and at the same time continued to persecute the Chinese nationals and drive large numbers of them back to China travelling by land. Recently, they violated the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord and forced the Chinese nationals and border residents to go to China in great numbers through the various passes on the boundary. Up to the present, nearly 160,000 Chinese nationals have been driven back to China. This has created great difficulties for China and seriously aggravated the relations between the two countries.

In order to safeguard the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people and seek an overall settlement of the question of Chinese nationals, the Chinese Government now proposed negotiations at the vice-minister level, demonstrating once again its sincerity in seeking through friendly consultations a settlement of the dispute with Vietnam over the question of Chinese nationals.

China's policy on Overseas Chinese has been clear and consistent. It supports and encourages the Overseas Chinese voluntarily to take the citizenship of the countries in which they have made a new home, but it opposes any attempt to compel them to change their citizenship. All Overseas Chinese who have voluntarily taken their new citizenship or who are already citizens of the countries of their domicile automatically forfeit their Chinese citizenship. As for those who decide to keep their Chinese citizenship, the Chinese Government expects them to abide by the laws of the country in which they reside, respect the social customs and habits of the people there and live amicably with them. While it is the duty of the Chinese Government to protect their legitimate rights and interests, it is hoped that safeguards to this effect will be provided by the countries concerned. It is precisely in accordance with this stand that the Chinese side reached agreement with the Vietnamese side on the question of Chinese nationals in Vietnam through consultations on many occasions since 1955. It is our belief that the dispute of the two countries over the Chinese nationals can find a comprehensive and reasonable settlement provided that the two parties truly abide by the fundamental principles of the Sino-Vietnamese agreement, and that both parties cherish and carry out the earnest desire to uphold the friendly relations between the two peoples. Unity and friendship between China and Vietnam serve the best interests of the two peoples, while split and antagonism harm their interests. The traditional friendship between the two peoples has been tried in the crucible of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist wars. It is the consistent wish of the Chinese people that this traditional friendship will be upheld with steadfast efforts, as did in the past at the behest of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Ho Chi Minh, and not be disturbed and disrupted in whatever way.

At present, some forces with evil intent are doing their utmost to disrupt the relations between China and Vietnam. But the Chinese Government and people firmly believe that even if the schemings of such forces succeed for the time being, their disruptive manoeuvres will never be countenanced by the people of the world, not to say by the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, in whose hearts the seed of profound friendship for each other has struck deep roots.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON PRC SPOKESMAN'S REMARKS AT 17 JULY HANOI MEETING

OW162031Y Peking NCNA in English 2021 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese slander that China had whipped up a campaign to "coerce Hoa people to move back" and lies against the Chinese Embassy were roundly condemned by the embassy's representative here yesterday. Protesting strongly against the slander and lies at the 17th meeting of the negotiations for bringing victimized Chinese back by sea, the representative of the Chinese Embassy justly pointed out that the Vietnamese side had lied that the return of Chinese residents to China en masse was the work of "bad elements among the Hoa people." This was intended to gloss over the obtracism, persecution and expulsion of Chinese under its direction and according to a plan it had worked out beforehand. As this lie had fizzled out, the Vietnamese side turned to malign the Chinese side as having whipped up a campaign to "coerce Hoa people to move back." How could the Chinese side "coerce" what the Vietnamese authorities called the "Hoa people" who lived in Vietnam to "move back," and even whip up a campaign for that purpose, he asked. He noted that the Vietnamese media had mouthed one lie one day and another the next day. They all sounded incredible and preposterous. He went on to say that the Vietnamese authorities, with a view to inciting national hatred, had for years cited historical events as material for anti-China propaganda which went from bad to worse after the victory in the war of resistance against the U.S. The Chinese side had on many occasions urged the Vietnamese side to stop this sinister propaganda and refrain from doing things detrimental to the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples. Yet the Vietnamese authorities turned a deaf ear to it. It indulged in raising a hue and cry in their press about "aggression from the north" to stir up a national chauvinistic hysteria against the Chinese people. Their motives for doing so could not bear the light of day.

The representative of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry tried, in his review of the talks at the meeting yesterday, to pass the blame on the Chinese side for the present deadlock by distorting the facts, the Chinese Embassy representative said. This will not work. It will only serve to show that the Vietnamese side is clinging to its erroneous stand and obdurately preventing the talks from arriving at an agreement.

FANG I RECEIVES THAI UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW181227Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang I met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of university rectors and professors from Thailand led by Khamthon Phanthulap, rector of Ramkhamhaeng University. Among those present on the occasion was Yang Chi, vice-president, and Kuo Tung-chun, deputy secretary general of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries. Also present was Vallop Songkakun, second secretary of the Royal Thai Embassy to China.

LAO MINISTER OF INDUSTRY RECEIVES PRC CONSTRUCTION TEAM

OW151335Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry and trade, on July 13 received all members of a work team of the Chinese General Administration of Building Material Industry. The team, headed by Huo Fu-ho, has come to help build a brick factory.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Hsu Huang was present. The hosts and guests had a cordial talk. On behalf of the Lao party, government and people, Minister Maysouk extended welcome to the team as well as thanks to the Chinese party, government and people for their support to the Lao party, government and people. The two sides wished deepening of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The Chinese team arrived here on July 11 to confer with Lao technicians on the construction of a brick factory in Oudomsai Province in line with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation China and Laos signed in Peking in 1976.

SOUTH ASIA

NEPALESE PRINCES ARRIVE IN PRC ON WAY TO DPRK

OW171902Y Peking NCNA in English 1756 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Komal Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah, and His Royal Highness Prince Dharendra Bir Bikram Shah and his wife Her Royal Highness Princess Prekshya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal and their party, arrived here by air this evening on their way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They were greeted at the airport by Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Shen Ping and Fu Shun-ho, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry. Also present were Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and his wife and diplomatic officials of the Nepalese Embassy here, and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his wife. The two Nepalese princes and their party are to leave here for Korea tomorrow.

EUROPE

NPC'S ULANFU MEETS SPANISH YOUTH DELEGATION

OW181231Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Spanish youth delegation led by Jose Antonio Sabaiza Iriarte. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu heartily shook hands with the young Spanish friends when they arrived at the meeting hall, and expressed a warm welcome to their visit to China. He said: "Yours is the first Spanish youth delegation to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Your visit has helped deepen the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries." Ulanfu asked delegation leader Jose Antonio Sabaiza Iriarte, upon returning home, to convey his warm regards to the Spanish people and to the young Spanish friends. The delegation leader requested Vice-Chairman Ulanfu to convey the cordial regards and greetings of his delegation and the Spanish youth to the Chinese youth. Present on the occasion were Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and leading members of organizations concerned Chia Hsueh-chien and Chiang Kuang-hua.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

TURKISH HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW161712Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--A health delegation from Turkey led by Dr. Mete Tan, minister of health and social welfare, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

They were greeted at the airport by Chiang I-chen and Wang Wei, minister and vice-minister of public health. Sami Cansen Onaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish Embassy here, was also present.

Peking Banquet

OW171848Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Public Health Chiang I-chen gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Dr. Mete Tan, minister of health and social welfare of the Republic of Turkey, his wife and the health delegation he is leading. Among the guests was Sami Cansen Onaran, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish Embassy here.

Present were Chien Hsin-chung and Wang Wei, vice-ministers of public health; Hsueh Kung-cho, department director of the Public Health Ministry; Wu Chieh-ping, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; and Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. At the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Minister Chiang I-chen and Minister Mete Tan proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people and medical workers of China and Turkey.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO PRC LEAVES FOR HOME

OW151752Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Adnan Bulak, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Republic of China, left here for home at the end of his term of office.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HOSTS RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW141436Y Peking NCNA in English 1429 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and Madame Arnaud gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the National Day of the Republic of France.

Among the guests were Wang Chen [name as received], Chinese minister of culture; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Peng Min, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH COURT SENTENCES SOVIET SPY

OW142027Y Peking NCNA in English 1936 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 14 Jul (HSINHUA)--The French State Security Court yesterday sentenced veteran soldier Georges Beaufils to eight years' imprisonment on charges of spying for the Soviet Union. G. Beaufils admitted contacting in 1964-72 with two Soviet agents--TASS "journalists" Nil Lenski and Vladimir Safonov--and making a secret trip to Moscow to receive espionage equipment including a microfilm reader and a radio to receive coded messages.

Testifying at the court, Raymond Wart, commissioner of the French anti-spying agency (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire), said that the Russians, through G. Beaufils, got plans for the defence of west France where French nuclear submarine bases were located. He added that the GRU (Soviet military intelligence service) has a body of about 60 Soviet agents in the French capital disguised as "journalists" or "diplomats". Three of these agents, he said, were expelled from the country three weeks ago.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AFP REPORTS PRC SOURCE CLARIFIES CHINESE POLICY TOWARDS ISRAEL

OW191247Y Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul (AFP)--A report of Israeli origin giving rise to uncertainty over China's policy towards Israel has been denied in Peking and denounced as "trying to sow discord between China and the Arab countries." The Israeli daily YEDI'OT AHARONOT had recently reported that a member of the Chinese delegation at the United Nations named as Ming Chen-tang had met at his own wish with Israeli UN mission chief General Haim Herzog.

Questioned by AFP an official Chinese source today clarified the matter by saying that the Chinese diplomat, whose name is correctly written as Tang Ming-chao, had been deputy secretary general of the United Nations for a long period and was not part of the Chinese mission at the UN. It was only in his capacity as deputy secretary general that Mr Tang met Mr Herzog, the sources said. Moreover it was at Mr Herzog's request that he was received on a farewell call.

China's position was unchanged as it did not recognize Israel and had no relations with it, the official Chinese source said. The source denounced the untrue report as being designed to sow "confusion." It was the "same old trick" of "trying to sow discord between China and the Arab countries," the Chinese source added.

Reiterating the official Chinese position, the authoritative source said: "China has always given resolute support to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to resist aggression, recover the occupied territories and regain national rights."

YEDI'OT AHARONOT had reported that the meeting between the diplomats had been devoted to an exchange of views on the Middle East situation and the possibilities of a peace settlement. On Monday the Soviet Communist Party paper PRAVDA accused China of supporting Zionism and having begun contacts with Israel.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCNA REPORTS AS-SADAT'S MEETING WITH ISRAEL'S WEIZMAN

OW150925Y Peking NCNA in English 0904 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (HSINHHA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and his party returned home today after a visit to Austria. It is reported that President as-Sadat had a meeting with Israeli Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman near Salzburg yesterday. It was also attended by Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of War and War Production Muhammad al-Jamasi.

After the meeting, the press spokesman of the Egyptian president declared that President as-Sadat and Weizman had discussed the current situation in the Middle East with a view to seeking a peaceful settlement there. The spokesman said that Weizman will convey to Israeli prime minister and cabinet the results of the meeting and that agreement had been reached during the meeting that Weizman would pay another visit to Alexandria at a later date to continue the talks.

Prior to this, President as-Sadat had a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the United Nations' role at the London conference scheduled for July 18 of foreign ministers Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil of Egypt and Moshe Dayan of Israel and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

While in Vienna, President as-Sadat had talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kriesky, Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of West Germany Willy Brandt and leader of the Israeli Labour Party Shimon Peres.

TAN CHEN-LIN ATTENDS IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OW171806Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Iraqi Ambassador to China 'Isa Salman Hamid gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the July festivals of the Republic of Iraq. Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was among the guests.

Present were Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Ju-kuang, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Chang-po, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Min Yu, vice-minister of petroleum industry; Liu Hsiang-san, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; Yin Chung-wei, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China attended the reception.

NCNA NOTES YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC ELECTS PRESIDENT

OW180926Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] San'a', 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was elected president and concurrently commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Yemen Arab Republic at a special meeting of the People's Assembly today. Before the election, Abd ar-Arashi, president of the People's Assembly, condemned in a speech the assassination of President al-Ghashmi.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 18

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This shameful crime, he said, could neither intimidate the Yemeni people and armed forces nor block the road of Yemeni progress in construction and development. The crime was indignantly condemned by countries all over the world, he said. It went against the basic moral standard of mankind, flagrantly violated the charter of the Arab League, and served the enemy of the Arab nation by sowing discord among the Arab ranks. This diabolic plot was premeditated and carried out in a planned way, he pointed out. This criminal act was directed not only against Yemen but also against the Arab nation. It was a threat against the security and stability of the Arab nation. He expressed the belief that victory belongs to the Yemeni people and the enemy is doomed to defeat.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC GROUP IN ZAMBIA--Lusaka, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Zambia. Meeting the delegation at the airport were G. B. Silwizya, Zambian minister of state for foreign affairs, and Kiondo, acting high commissioner of Tanzania to Zambia, as well as Chinese Ambassador Ko Pu-hai. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW]

KU MU RECEIVES GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this morning with Daouda Kourouma, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to China. Present on the occasion were Tai Pei-chen and Tai Ping, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0757 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW]

TUNISIAN MINISTER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Tunis, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira received Chinese Ambassador Tsui Chien and had a cordial and friendly talk with him this morning. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1734 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

JAMAICAN FOREIGN MINISTER FETES KENG PIAO, CARIBBEAN TOUR CONTINUES

OW171237Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 17 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 16 Jul (HSINHUA)--Jamaican Minister of Foreign Affairs Percival Patterson gave a grand reception here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party.

Attending the reception on the Jamaican side were Danny Williams, minister of industry and commerce; Dudley Thompson, former minister of national security; Rudolph Green, chief of staff of the defence force; Derrick Heaven, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Ministry; and Golden Wills, permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office. All members of the Chinese delegation, including Keng Piao's wife Chao Lan-hsiang, director of the General Office of the State Council Wu Ching-tung and deputy Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung, were present at the reception.

Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and his wife Liu Shan-ting were also present on the occasion. Also attending the reception were delegates who will attend the two-day meeting of the CARICOM's council of ministers to be held here tomorrow and diplomatic envoys of various countries here. Among the more than 300 attendants were Jimmy Lowe, president of the Jamaica-China Friendship Association and well-known personages of various walks of life.

Meets Governor General

OW180339Y Peking NCNA in English 0102 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang paid a courtesy call to Florizel A. Glasspole, governor-general of Jamaica, and Mrs. Florizel Glasspole this morning at King's House here. Governor-General Glasspole had a cordial and friendly conversation with Vice-Premier Keng Piao.

The Chinese vice-premier conveyed warm regards to Governor-General Florizel Glasspole from Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The governor-general expressed thanks for this and asked Vice-Premier Keng Piao to convey his same regards to the Chinese leaders. Vice-Premier Keng Piao and Governor-General Glasspole presented gifts to each other.

Present on the occasion were Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister; Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and his wife Liu Shan-ting; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Sun Chun, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Keng Piao, his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and others accompanied by Mayor and Mrs. George Mason and Vic Reid, chairman of the National Trust Commission, laid a wreath at the national heroes park here.

Received by Prime Minister

OW180340Y Peking NCNA in English 0105 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley met with Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China this morning at the prime minister's office. After the meeting, Manley held talks with the Chinese vice-premier. In a sincere and friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on international questions of common interest and bilateral relations between China and Jamaica.

Attending the meeting and talks on the Chinese side were: Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung vice foreign minister; Chinese Ambassador Wang Chung-li; Shen Chih-wei, deputy director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry; Sun Chun, deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Kao Chien-chung, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry and others.

Attending talks on the Jamaican side were Richard Fletcher, minister of state of the Ministry of Finance and Planning; Derrick Heaven, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Gordon Wells, permanent secretary in the prime minister's office.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 20

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Peted in Kingston

OW180353Y Peking NCNA in English 0253 GMT 18 Jul 78 CW

[Text] Kingston, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley said here today: "We greet you, vice-premier, and we welcome you and your delegation to Jamaica in a profound spirit of friendship and affection. I am confident that the discussions that are being held during your visit will lead to even closer friendship and understanding between our two governments and peoples." Prime Minister Manley made the remarks at a luncheon given by him in honour of visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang. The luncheon was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

In his toast, Prime Minister Manley pointed out: "Our relations with the People's Republic of China were established six years ago and have been developed on the basis of genuine friendship and cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields. Jamaica greatly values its relations with the People's Republic of China and is convinced that these relations will continue to be of genuine importance to our two countries in the years ahead."

In his reply, Vice-Premier Keng Piao expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm hospitality given by Prime Minister Manley. He said: "In international affairs, both of our two countries are pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We maintain that countries, irrespective of their size and wealth, should be equal and that big nations should not bully the small nations and the strong nations should not exploit the weak ones. We are of the opinion that in the present international affairs, there would not be any just and reasonable solution without the participation of the Third World countries. The honourable prime minister said not long ago that Jamaica will not permit any big power, in any part of the world and at any time, to tell Jamaica what to do, nor permit any form of interference in Jamaica's internal affairs. For this we express our admiration and support."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao pointed out: "With the active participation of the broad masses of non-aligned countries, the struggle of the non-aligned movement has made brilliant achievements. The non-aligned movement has become a powerful contingent on the contemporary world in opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and has won profound sympathy and extensive support from the people of the world. The superpowers are very much afraid of the non-aligned movement and are attempting to change the orientation of the non-aligned movement. They have racked their brains to divide and sabotage the movement by despicable means. But contrary to their wishes, the non-aligned countries are getting more united in frustrating this scheme of the superpowers."

Vice-Premier Keng Piao concluded: "Through the friendly and sincere talks, we have not only enhanced our friendship, but also deepened our understanding. We are determined to march forward with the government and people of your country, support and sympathize and cooperate with each other in the struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Present at the luncheon on the host side were Eric Bell, minister of finance and planning; Percival P. J. Patterson, minister of foreign affairs; Keble Munn, minister of parliament and regional affairs; Horace Clarke, minister of public utilities and transport, mining and natural resources; Howard Cooke, minister of public service; and Carmen McGregor, minister of state in the prime minister's office.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 21

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Also present was Ralph Brown, general secretary of the ruling People's National Party and minister without portfolio. Attending the luncheon on the Chinese side were: Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and his wife.

Visits Mother of Prime Minister

OW181702Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his wife Chao Lan-hsiang called on Mrs. Edna Manley, widow of the late Jamaican national hero Norman Manley and mother of Prime Minister Michael Manley, here this morning. They had a cordial and friendly conversation during which Mrs. Edna Manley happily recounted her visit to China in 1975. Present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Jamaica Wang Chung-li and his wife Liu Shan-ting.

This morning, Chao Lan-hsiang, accompanied by Mrs. Derrick Heaven, wife of the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and David Boxer, curator of the National Art Gallery, visited the gallery and was shown around a number of paintings, sculptures and other works of art, including one famous wooden sculpture, "Negro Aroused," which was created by Mrs. Edna Manley in 1935. Before departure, Chao Lan-hsiang presented a traditional Chinese painting to curator David Boxer.

Meets Opposition Leader

OW180719Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 17 Jul (HSINHUA)--Edward Seaga, the leader of the opposition party in Jamaica, called on the Chinese vice-premier, Keng Piao here this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation. Present on the occasion were Frank Phipps, chairman of the Jamaica Labour Party; Oswald Harding, treasurer of the party, and J. A. G. Smith, a member of parliament.. Also present were Wu Ching-tung, the director of the General Office of the State Council; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and the Chinese ambassador to Jamaica, Wang Chung-li.

Tours Jamaica

OW190404Y Peking NCNA in English 0354 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kingston, 18 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao, his wife Chao Lan-hsiang and other members of his party, accompanied by minister of local government Seymour Mullings and his wife, today visited Ocho Rios City and a nearby village community centre of St. Ann Parish on the northern coast of Jamaica. On their arrival in the Walkers Wood village community centre, the Chinese guests were given a warm welcome by more than 200 villagers, who sang a song especially composed in honour of the distinguished guests. On the wall was a poster inscribed with a slogan in English and Chinese: "We welcome vice-premier of the People's Republic of China!" With great interest the Chinese guests visited some food and fish processing and wool-spinning workshops, which use local materials. The visit was followed by a welcome ceremony. Minister Mullings made a brief speech. Then the Chinese guests were entertained by a performance of folk songs and dances given by the village children. The hosts and guests exchanged gifts at the ceremony, and two girls presented Chao Lan-hsiang with bouquets.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 22

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Chinese guests then drove to visit the tourist city of Ocho Rios, where Minister and Mrs. Mullings gave a banquet in their honour. The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Jamaica-China Friendship Association gave a reception in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party yesterday evening. At the reception which was presided over by Jimmy Lowe, president of the association, many Jamaican friends made warm speeches to welcome the distinguished Chinese guests. They spoke highly of the friendship between the two peoples and two countries.

On behalf of Vice-Premier Keng Piao, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung expressed heartfelt thanks for the welcome and hospitality given by the Jamaican friends.

At the end of the reception, a song and dance performance depicting the history of oppression suffered by the Jamaican people was given by the Jamaican friends. After the performance, Vice-Premier Keng Piao has photos taken together with the hosts and the performers respectively.

In the same evening, the Chinese community in Jamaica also gave a welcome reception for Vice-Premier Keng Piao and his party. Both receptions, each participated by some 300 people, were permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

CHINESE NPC DELEGATION VISITS CANADA

OW141150Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 9 Jul 78 CW

[Newsletter by NCNA reporter: "Guests in the 'Land of Maple Leaves'--On the Chinese NPC Delegation's Visit to Canada"]

[Excerpts] Ottawa, 9 Jul--On the afternoon of 23 June, the sky was clear over the western Canadian city of Vancouver and the five-star red flag and the maple leaf flag fluttered in the wind at the international airport as a special plane carrying the friendly representatives of the Chinese people--the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei--landed. Mr Raymond Perrault, Canadian Government and Senate leader who made a special trip to Vancouver from the capital to meet the Chinese guests, walked to the steps and firmly gripped the hand of Vice Chairman Chi. He said: "I warmly welcome you on behalf of the Canadian Government and Parliament."

The Chinese NPC delegation's visit reached its highpoint when it toured the Canadian capital, Ottawa, on 27 and 28 June. Governor General Leger, Prime Minister Trudeau, Speaker Lapointe, Speaker Jerome and Secretary of State for External Affairs Jamieson held meetings with Vice Chairman Chi Peng-fei and the two sides held very cordial and friendly talks. Prime Minister Trudeau happily recalled his visit to China in 1973. He said that during his talk with Chairman Mao, the chairman discussed China's views on the Middle East and African questions and that, looking back, many of those views showed foresight.

On 30 June the Chinese delegation went to Gravenhurst. They were accompanied by Mrs (Will), chairman of the Norman Bethune Foundation. The Chinese guests visited the Memorial Hall of the great internationalist fighter Norman Bethune, for whom they have immense admiration.

I. 19 Jul 78

A 23

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE SCORES CUBA'S ROLE IN AFRICA

HK180525Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 10 Jul 78 p 6 HK

[Notes by Hsiang Kiang [0686 0342]: "Why are Troops Being Sent"]

[Text] Actually, why is Cuba sending expeditionary forces numbering in the tens of thousands to Africa?

People can clearly see that Cuba is an evil surrogate and a hatchetman for Soviet social-imperialist expansion and aggression. However, the leader of Havana insisted on passing himself off as a doughty warrior, and, for the sake of whitewashing his inglorious role, explained that Cuba is an "Afro-American nation," and therefore, "has the responsibility of helping the African people" etc.

Is Cuba so large that it straddles both the African and American continents? Or do the nearly 10 million Cuban people also have dual African nationality? According to Havana's contention, they can call their country an "Afro-American nation" because the ancestors of the blacks in Cuba came from Africa. Then cannot North and South America, with their millions of black people descended from black African slaves, display the signboard of being "Afro-American nations" and take reckless actions in those African countries? On the other hand, cannot those black African countries also call themselves "Afro-American nations" because the blacks in North and South America are of African descent, and send troops to Cuba?

Based on the inferences of such logic, Cuba most probably can also be considered an "American-European nation," because there are many white people in Cuba and their ancestors were European immigrants. According to this reasoning, cannot Havana also send troops to Europe and land on the eastern shores of the Atlantic?

Evidently, this excuse is most absurd and ridiculous. What can his country be considered? Judging from Cuba's absolute obedience to Soviet biddings and its willingness to pull the Soviet Union's chestnuts out of the fire, it can only be considered as a satellite of Moscow.

ARGENTINA-PRC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORMED IN BUENOS AIRES

OW150825Y Peking NCHA in English 0753 GWT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Jul (HSINHUA)--A chamber of Argentina-China commerce has been formed by the Chamber of Exporters of the Argentine Republic, according to a report from Buenos Aires quoting the Argentine press.

The objective of the new chamber is reportedly to strengthen the economic and commercial relations between Argentina and China. In a note to Argentine Minister of Economy Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Hsu Chung-fu, the Chamber of Exporters says that conditions now exist for the governments and businessmen of both countries to exert efforts to increase the volume of their reciprocal trade.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON DELEGATES RETURNING FROM FINANCE CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report HK/SK/WA] The following regional stations reported on the return from Peking of delegations that attended the recently concluded "National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments on Learning from Taching and Tachai."

East China

Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 July reported the Kiangsi provincial delegation headed by Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, flew back to Nanchang from Peking on the afternoon of 13 July. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang and Chao Chih-chien, responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army; responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus; and the people of various trade and professions, a total of 600 people, welcomed the delegation at the airport. On the afternoon of 14 July, Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Hsin Chun-chieh, Peng Meng-yu, Chao Chih-chien and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee met with all the delegates to the National Finance and Trade Conference.

Central-South Region

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 July reported the Hupeh provincial delegation headed by Li Fu-chuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned to Wuhan by train from Peking on 14 July. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Ku Ta-chun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and acting first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Chang Hsiu-lung, Wang Pu-ching, Chiao Te-hsui, Ma Hsueh-li, Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-rung, (Chen Ming) and Tien Ying, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; (Li Chih), secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; Wang Che-nan, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; and Chen Chi-te, political commissar of the Hupeh Provincial Military District, went to the Wuchang railway station to welcome the delegation.

Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT on 15 July reported the Hainan regional delegation, a 32-member group with Wang Pai-tien, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, as its leader and (Chen Shu-feng), Standing Committee member of the autonomous prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the autonomous prefectural Revolutionary Committee, as its deputy leader, returned to Haikow on 14 July. Lo Tien, Wei Nan-chin, Hsiao Huan-hui, Liang Cheng, Tou Ying-chun, (Chao Kung-chu), Huang Wen, Yu Kuang, Lin Shu-lan, (Li Wan-fu), (Li Liang-tuan) and (Wang Ta-fang), responsible comrades of the Hainan regional CCP and revolutionary committees, and (Chung Ko-chieh), (Chuan Chu-lien) and (Wu Chuan-mei), responsible comrades of the Haikow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, met with the delegation at the airport.

Southwest Region

Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 July reported the Kweichow delegation returned to Kweiyang from Peking on board a special plane on the morning of 13 July. They were warmly welcomed by 400 provincial and municipal cadres and masses. (Chih Pi-ching), Hsu Chien-sheng, Wang Chao-wen, Wu Shih, (Sung Shu-kung), Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Su and Jan Yen-mung, responsible comrades of the party and government, of Kweichow and Kweiyang Municipality, warmly welcomed them at the airport.

I. 19 Jul 78

E 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

North Region

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 12 July reported the delegates to the conference left Peking for home on 12 July. When Yen Ta-kai, leader of the delegation, secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee and Ma Hsiu-chung, deputy leader of the delegation and vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee and all delegates got off the train, (Chang Huia-shan), secretary of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee and Pai Hua, Wang En-hui, Li Chung-yuan and Chao Chun, vice chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, greeted and shook hands with them, hailing the successful close of the national conference and their glorious return. Also present at the station were responsible comrades of various departments and committees of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, various prefectures, counties and finance and trade bureaus, cadres and masses, totalling more than 200 people.

CADRES URGED TO ATTEND FEWER MEETINGS

OW182212Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 15 Jul--Principal leading cadres of the Hupeh provincial tractor plant do not have enough time or energy to grasp revolution and promote production in their own unit because they attend too many meetings in other places. Statistics show that during the 140 days from New Year's day to 20 May this year, six of the eight leading cadres at or above the deputy director level took turns attending 24 meetings held by the central, provincial and municipal authorities, with the time spent at these meetings reaching an average of 69 days for each cadre. The other two leading cadres did not attend meetings because one was dispatched to a work group in another place on a long-term basis and the other was being investigated and examined.

Wang Chang-yueh, deputy secretary of the plant party committee and director of the plant, attended the national and the Hupeh provincial meetings on farm mechanization for 46 days at the beginning of this year. He later attended the provincial work conference on learning from Taching in industry for 5 days, three municipal party committee work meetings--a total of 15 days--and some other meetings of minor importance for about 5 or 6 days. He spent only half of his time working in the plant.

The NCNA editor's note reads: The situation described in the aforementioned report has a universal nature. Too many meetings occur nowadays and, in some places, meetings have become "disasters."

Units in all places want to eliminate chaos and restore order; they want to do many other things. As a result, the holding of many meetings is almost unavoidable. However, holding too many meetings is a terrible thing because the principal leading cadres of many units go from meeting to meeting and constantly talk about the same thing. As a result, the central authorities' principles and policies stay on the tongue and on paper but are not implemented. The concrete work is affected quite a bit.

Different units have different reasons for holding too many meetings and their solutions for this problem are also different. The key lies in whether or not leading organs concerned attach great importance to this issue. If they have paid attention to this problem, then they will surely be able to solve it.

Let us loudly appeal to leading organs at all levels: Emancipate cadres from meetings!

I. 19 Jul 78

E 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE BY FORMER COMMANDER ON FOUNDING OF HUNGHU RED BASE AREA

OW181654Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1133 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 July article by Hsu Kuang-ta: "How the Hunghu Red Base Area Was Built," and an accompanying editor's note]

[Summary] 1--The Founding of Hunghu Base Area

"During the first revolutionary civil war period, the party organizations in various localities were still able to launch the peasant movement in spite of the obstacles set up by Chen Tu-hsiu right-deviationist opportunism. This movement particularly flourished in Hunan, thanks to Chairman Mao's correct leadership. Under the active leadership of the local party organizations and the influence of the peasant movement in Hunan, the broad masses in areas along the Yangtze River northwest of the Tungting Lake rose one after another to wage struggle, form peasant associations and overthrow the local tyrants and evil gentry. They were in high spirits."

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek initiated the "12 April" incident, rebelled against the revolution, and butchered Communist Party members and the revolutionary masses throughout the country. Because the counterrevolutionary rule in the border area of Hunan and Hupeh provinces was relatively weak, party organizations and peasant associations there were not destroyed. They went underground to continue their activities.

"In the winter of 1927 and the spring of 1928, in order to establish and develop a revolutionary base area in the western Hunan-Hupeh area, the party Central Committee separately sent Comrade Ho Lung and a group of backbone cadres who had joined the Nanchang Uprising--like Chou I-chun, Wang Ho, Chou Jung-kuang, Wang I-ming and other comrades--to this western Hunan-Hupeh area to set up a special party committee at Shashih. With comrade Chou I-chun as secretary, the special committee unified the leadership of all party organizations in the western Hunan-Hupeh area for engaging in revolutionary guerrilla warfare."

Later, due to Comrade Ho Lung's close relationship with the masses in western Hunan, the special committee decided to send him to the area near Hofeng and Sangohih in western Hunan to set up a revolutionary base area and organize a Red guerrilla unit. Comrade Chou I-chun regularly travelled between west Hunan and the Hunghu area exercising unified leadership over the peasant movement and armed struggle in these two areas. In 1929 these two revolutionary base areas were greatly developed. There were two guerrilla units in Hunghu which had become a fairly strong base area. Except for the large counties and townships such as Shashih, Chienli, Miengyang, Chiangling and Chienchiang which were still being occupied by the enemy, the vast countryside around the Hunghu Lake was in the hands of the revolutionary masses.

2--To the Hunghu Soviet Area

"After I and a number of comrades graduated from the military training class in Shanghai sponsored by the party Central Committee, it decided to send me and Comrade Sun I-chung to the Hunghu Soviet area in September 1929."

We arrived safely in the Soviet area after many exciting adventures. In Shihshou County we met Secretary Shih of the Shihshou County CCP Committee. He introduced to us the history of the development of the Hunghu base area. We described to him the general situation in the country which we had learned at military training class and told him about the party Central Committee's decision on the founding of the Red Sixth Army in the Hunghu area. Both of us were greatly excited. Since the special committee was not in Shihshou County, Secretary Shih asked us to work in a local production brigade and gain experience from the local guerrillas.

In November 1929 the western Hunan-Hupeh special committee held a joint meeting of the Chienli, Shihshou, Chiangling and other county CCP committees. Comrade Sun I-chung and I also attended the meeting. At the meeting, the special committee for the western Hunan-Hupeh area decided to combine the two guerrilla units in the Hunghu are to become the Red Sixth Army.

3--Regrouping at Wangchiachiao and the Founding of the Red Sixth Army

In the Spring of 1930 a rally was held at Wangchiachiao, northwest of Chienli County. At the rally, Comrade Chou I-chun delivered a speech declaring the founding of the Red Sixth Army. Comrade Sun I-chung was appointed commander of the army, Comrade Chou I-chun became the army's political commissar. I was appointed the army's chief of staff.

After a certain period of regrouping, our troops launched an attack at Haohsueh where we wiped out an entire Kuomintang battalion, thus winning the first major victory since the founding of the Hunghu base area. We later liberated Laohsinkou, Mienyang, Chienchiang and other cities and townships.

In the spring of 1930, army commander Comrade Sun I-chung went to Shanghai to undergo medical treatment. The party Central Committee sent Comrade Kuang Chi-hsun to assume the command of the Red Sixth Army. Comrade Kuang, a native of Szechwan, was a highly competent, former brigade commander in the Szechwan army.

4--Red Fourth and Sixth Armies Join Forces at Kungan

"After arriving in the Sangchi-Hofeng area in western Hunan from the Hunghu area in 1928, Comrade Ho Lung and others rapidly aroused the masses to organize Red guerrilla troops and set up a revolutionary base area there, dealing telling blows to the enemy. By autumn 1928, the number of soldiers he led had reached 2,000. They became the Fourth Army.

"In the spring of 1930 the central authorities separately sent secret messages to the Red Fourth and Sixth armies, instructing the two armies to join their forces in the Hunghu area and regroup themselves into the Red Second Army group." Before long, we captured the city of Kungan where the two armies joined forces.

In June that year we met Comrade Ho Lung who introduced us to Comrades Ho Ping-yan and Wang Ping-nan. A rally was later held in Kungan for the founding of the Red Second Army group.

At the rally, Ho Lung was appointed commander of the army group and, concurrently, commander of the Red Second Army--the former Red Fourth Army. Comrade Chou I-chun was appointed political commissar of the army group, and Comrade Kuang Chi-hsun was appointed commander of the Red Sixth Army.

After the two armies joined forces, we became even stronger, captured many more cities and towns and built a vast Red base area north of the Han river.

The text of PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note reads as follows: "This article was written by Hsu Kuang-ta, former commander of the armored corps, at the request of PEOPLE'S DAILY. Before the article was made public, Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta was subject to the ruthless persecution of the Lin Piao antiparty clique. He was deprived of his freedom and finally died, the victim of an unjust charge. While Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta was being persecuted, this article was criticized and seized by Lin Piao's henchmen as evidence of Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta's participation in Comrade Ho Lung's so-called criminal plot to 'usurp army leadership and oppose the party. He was accused of 'trumpeting for democratic revolution' and 'pushing the ideology of roving rebels.' Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou showed great concern for and upheld Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta. However, they were hindered and resisted by Lin Piao, the 'gang of four' and their diehard henchmen.

The CCP Central Committee Military Commission recently approved of the exoneration of Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta and the restoration of his honor. Now this newspaper carries the text of this article to commemorate Comrade Hsu Kuang-ta who was persecuted to death by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." This also constitutes a sharp criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

COMMENTATOR HAILS CHUANG HSIN-HSIN AND YOUNGER GENERATION

OW181223Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1729 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 17 Jul Commentator's article: "Our Hope Is Placed on This Generation"]

[Text] Twenty-one years ago our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao told some young comrades: "The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you." The facts are precisely as Chairman Mao said. After being tempered in the past 20 years of revolutionary storm--the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular--the younger generation Chairman Mao pinned his hopes on has grown up well. At the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, tens of millions of young people arose at the call of Chairman Mao. At the important hour when our party launched a life-and-death struggle against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," a large number of young people bravely stepped forward. Fearing neither imprisonment nor guillotine, they made glorious achievements for the people and the communist cause by shedding their own blood and tears. Their deeds touched many old people and heightened the spirit of hundreds of millions of young people. Today we introduce a young worker, Chuang Hsin-hsin, a member of the young generation who launched a heroic struggle against the "gang of four."

Of all the deeds of Chuang Hsin-hsin, the most precious was his struggle to safeguard Chairman Mao's revolutionary banner not only in words but also by his actions. Although he was only 14 or 15 years of age at the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, he was able to go against the reactionary tide by braving the bloody winds fanned up by the "gang of four" and he launched a struggle in the interests of the revolution. This is precisely the spirit that Chairman Mao hoped the young generation would develop.

After our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou died, the "gang of four" heightened their counterrevolutionary scheme to usurp party and state power. They relentlessly suppressed the broad masses of cadres and people who were mourning Premier Chou, trumped up false charges against Vice Chairman Teng, attacked revolutionary veteran cadres and completely negated a wise party Central Committee policy decision. At that time dark clouds obscured the sky and our vast land was in a state of disorder. Our party and our country were at a very critical juncture. Everybody was thinking about what to do. Did we not have people in our ranks who thought that we were finished and that the "gang of four" were bound to take over the country? As a result, some persons became escapists and wanted to live as hermits; others tolerated all the adversities and became the "gang of four's" slaves; still other persons even went so far as to sell their souls, pledge allegiance, urge the "gang of four" to take power and hired themselves out to the "gang of four." However, the masses of cadres and people, educated and trained by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party for years, saw through the "gang of four's" perverse actions and bitterly hated them. They used a variety of methods to struggle against the "gang of four." Chuang Hsin-hsin acted precisely in this manner. He undauntedly declared war against the "gang of four" and openly and resonantly called for overthrowing Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. [fourth member of gang not mentioned] [paragraph continues]

He strongly believed that in the struggle between our party and the "gang of four," "one side represents brightness and progress, while the other side represents darkness and retrogression." Brightness is bound to defeat darkness; progress is bound to triumph over retrogression. This was why he was able to confidently and unswervingly struggle while being persecuted.

Someone may ask: Chuang Hsin-hsin was so young. How did he have such a high political awareness and such a great ability to distinguish between right and wrong? These qualities were not innate in Chuang Hsin-hsin. They were the result of being nurtured by revolutionary predecessors and being taught by the party. They were the result of his efforts to conscientiously study and continuously practice what he had studied. He very conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and did not relax his efforts even when imprisoned.

When the Great Cultural Revolution started, Chuang Hsin-hsin was only 14. As an ardent Red Guard he took part in this revolutionary movement and was tempered and tested. He lived among the masses and knew what the masses thought and how they acted. Instead of flowing with the tide, he continuously examined matters and pondered over questions. At a time when Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan were usurping very high posts, Chuang Hsin-hsin was able to say that they should be overthrown. This was never an emotional outburst. It was the result of careful examination and deliberation.

Why should Chuang Hsin-hsin, a fine young man tempered and growing up in the Great Cultural Revolution, be persecuted so relentlessly by the "gang of four," stigmatized as an "active counterrevolutionary," sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment and deprived of political rights for 5 years after serving his term? Why should this fine youth be almost buried by the gang? In order to successfully usurp party and state power the "gang of four" needed counterrevolutionary hatchetmen and pawns like Weng Sen-ho and Chang Tieh-sheng and could never permit the existence of a true revolutionary fighter such as Chuang Hsin-hsin who could see through their vicious acts, who obstructed their scheme to usurp party and state power and who went against the tide. They spared no efforts to suppress this revolutionary young man. However, no revolutionary can be bought or suppressed. The more he is suppressed, the stronger he will become. After Chuang Hsin-hsin we can see the third and fourth generations growing up well in the new China--that is the wish of our party and country.

The wrong verdict against Chuang Hsin-hsin is further evidence of the criminal acts of the "gang of four" and their henchman in PEOPLE'S DAILY, who suppressed revolutionary masses and trumped up false charges against revolutionary young people. In an attempt to usurp party and state power, the "gang of four" used PEOPLE'S DAILY to create counter-revolutionary public opinion. They also used their authority to deal with letters from readers to willfully reverse the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, trump up false charges and attack and frame cadres and people who followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They considered the readers' just appeals and demands as a "new trend in class struggle" and "counterrevolutionary words" and fabricated many wrong, incorrect and fake cases. They committed unpardonable crimes. Chuang Hsin-hsin's case is only one. Statistics show that in a period of only 1 month beginning in March 1976, the "gang of four's" henchman in PEOPLE'S DAILY regarded more than 50 letters from readers--who expressed boundless deep sentiment for proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and the deepest indignation against the "gang of four"--as counterrevolutionary letters and personally handed them to public security departments for investigation and punishment. As a result, many revolutionary cadres and people were persecuted as with Chuang Hsin-hsin.

It was unprecedented for our party paper, a proletarian newspaper, to suppress the revolutionary masses. Letters from the people and visits from them have always been a major channel through which our party maintains ties with the masses. Sharing weal and woe with the masses, our proletarian papers should reflect the masses' sentiments, appeals and demands and our proletarian papers should accept the masses' supervision. This is the party paper's glorious tradition. But PEOPLE'S DAILY under the "gang of four's" control completely changed Chairman Mao's line on the operation of newspapers and sabotaged the party paper's tradition. It not only failed to reflect the people's wishes but suppressed the masses. This was a lesson. We must, together with the people throughout the country, thoroughly settle accounts for the crimes committed by PEOPLE'S DAILY when it was under the "gang of four's" control. We must thoroughly eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the "gang of four" on the journalist front so that the party paper's fine tradition and style can be restored and developed.

The Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal government and judicial departments have reversed the wrong verdict against Chuang Hsin-shin. Leading comrades have also personally visited Chuang Hsin-hsin to admit the error and apologize for it. This is well done. This is precisely the type of virtues we communists must have. Maintaining the truth and correcting errors. Errors must be corrected whenever they are found. Everything will be all right as long as they are corrected.

RED FLAG DISCUSSES STRUGGLE AGAINST YAO MEN-YUAN

HK140100Y Peking RED FLAG No 6 in Chinese 3 Jun 78 pp 20-26 HK

["Slightly abridged" HOPEI DAILY 26 May article by Chieh Shiang-tung [4634 0686 2639] and Tung Li-kuo [5516 4539 0948] of the reporting group of the Wuchiao County CCP Committee; Fu Tieh-kuei [0265 6993 2710] of the reporting section of the Tsangchou Prefectural CCP Committee; Chang Lien-chieh [1728 6647 2638], a reporter of the TSANGCHOU DAILY; Yang Chin-lan [2799 6855 5695] and Wang Tse-hua [3769 3419 5478], reporters of the Hopei People's Broadcasting Station; and Yang Tien-tung [2799 3013 6639], Yao Kuang-jung [1202 1684 2837] and Chiao Tsung-heng [0829 1350 2709], reporters of HOPEI DAILY: "For a Bright China--The Story of Heroic Fighter and Worker Li Lien-shing Who Resolutely Struggled Against the 'Gang of Four'"]

[Text] Comrade Li Lien-shing is a technician at the Wuchiao County machinery factory, Hopei Province. He is just an ordinary worker. He used to be full of enthusiasm, devoting himself assiduously to building the socialist motherland. When the "gang of four" stepped up their efforts to usurp party and state power in a vain attempt to ruin the bright future of the motherland, he was not afraid of being sent to jail, beheaded or of sacrificing his life. He was afraid of nothing. He bravely and resolutely waged an unyielding struggle against the "gang of four." While in prison, he wrote: "The wind is howling. The Yellow River is roaring. The vast ocean of the revolution is raging... I am a drop of water in the vast ocean."

Now, let us see what tremendous energy this drop of water contained.

I

In early 1975, the spring breeze that came with the Fourth NPC wafted across the entire motherland. Like spring rain to a parched earth, the three important directives on studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, stability and unity and developing the national economy issued by Chairman Mao had a healing effect on the minds of hundreds of millions of people throughout the country. Brimming over with vim and vigor, a large number of revolutionary veteran cadres returned to their leadership posts. Those who kept busy by continuously fighting factional wars became fewer. [paragraph continues]

Factory engines hummed merrily. Trains started running according to schedule, and "black gold" streamed out of the coal pit with wheels spinning. China--a vast land of 9.6 million square kilometers--was everywhere "a riot of color and bustling spring scene."

How happy Li Lien-hsing was with the excellent situation prevailing throughout the country! With the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as its pillar, he thought our country would take a new leap forward in its national economy. As he thought of the beautiful future that lay ahead with the realization of the four modernizations, he was filled with inexhaustible strength. He wore his grease-stained uniform and carried work tools and technical papers in his hand all day, busy making innovations and trying to raise production. He also worked on Sundays. Everyone said: "The Fourth NPC has filled Li Lien-hsing with strength and enthusiasm."

Socialist revolution and construction are not all clear sailing. It was at this time that Yao Wen-yuan's sinister article "On The Foundation" was dished up. What kind of a person was Yao Wen-yuan? Li Lien-hsing did not know him well at that time. One day after supper, Li Lien-hsing opened "RED FLAG" No 3 of 1975, finding an article by Yao Wen-yuan. The article mentioned nothing about stability and unity, the Fourth NPC, the promotion of the excellent situation or the four modernizations. Under the banner of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, the article contained nothing that really criticized Lin Biao.

What did Yao Wen-yuan have up his sleeve? What was his motive? A big question arose in Li Lien-hsing's mind... The more he thought about it, the more serious the problem appeared to him. The article made much of the point that "as soon as the bourgeoisie comes to power," it will be "necessary to brutally suppress the people." Wasn't this obviously an attack on the effort made by veteran cadres at the central and local levels reinstated in leadership posts after the Fourth NPC to restore revolutionary order? The article vigorously criticized the so-called wily old bourgeoisie for its inducing workers with higher wages to follow the capitalist road. Wasn't this also an attempt to oppose the firm implementation of the party's policy on cadres and to thwart the development of an excellent situation? The article advocated summing up the young workers' experience in the struggle. Why was the struggle experience of veteran cadres not to be summed up? Wasn't this using the tactic of deceiving young people and trying to create a chaotic situation? ...He felt that Yao Wen-yuan's article was basically not a criticism of Lin Biao, but, actually advocating Lin Biao's line: not a criticism of "revisionism," but using the criticism of empiricism as an excuse to attack veteran cadres. His mood changed from disappointment to indignation and from indignation to bitter hatred. He felt that this was not what the article should be. Instead, there were 12 big Chinese characters written in blood: "Topple the revolutionary veteran cadres and create great chaos across the land." He felt that a storm was brewing.

"Our good country, cadres and the prevailing excellent situation--we can never let careerists and conspirators trample upon us once again!" From the mouth of this ordinary worker, no, from the heart of a master of the state, spewed the towering flames of anger.

Everyone began discussing Yao Wen-yuan's article at a study meeting of the technical section held after working hours. Without making an analysis, some people said: "It's quite a great work." "It is a piece that is theoretically profound and new in spirit." Upon hearing this, Li Lien-hsing rose to his feet in a flash and said in a loud voice: "I have found something wrong with this article. It can never be taken as the party's guideline or policy." This shocked all those present. Everyone feared for Li's safety.

Li Lien-hsing had not failed to consider the immensity and danger of the struggle. [paragraph continues]

He had pondered the worst that could happen to him: Being branded a "counterrevolutionary" and clapped in jail, leaving behind an aged mother of 80 and a wife he had married just a year ago. A beautiful life gone... What was to be done? What was to be done? In the stillness of the night, he took a stroll outside his factory. He let the cool breeze clear his head. The air was suddenly torn by the whistle of a speeding train on the nearby Tientsin-Pukou Railway. With it, his thoughts ran far away. The crisis created by the Lin Piao antiparty clique in the Great Cultural Revolution and the painful scenes witnessed in various areas a few years ago unfolded before his eyes. In his ears rang a voice saying: "How can the careerists again be allowed to trample upon a country that the revolutionary predecessors have paid for in blood! Never let the people again suffer the hardships of the old society!" Suddenly, he found himself calling his own name: "Lien-hsing! Lien-hsing, your faith cannot waver. You have no right to let it do so. For the sake of our country and for the sake of millions upon millions of happy families, you should sacrifice your own small family and everything that an individual has in himself and struggle."

His mind made up, Li Lien-hsing got busy. He bought a lock for a drawer in order to keep materials criticizing Yao Wen-yuan. All day and all night, he forgot about rest and devoted himself to studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the selected works of Lu Hsun and other relevant books and magazines. He combined studying with making comparisons. He marked Yao Wen-yuan's sinister article heavily with rectangles, circles and annotations. He availed himself of all the extra moments before and after work to read newspapers, to listen to broadcasts and to collect articles written from various points of view. The factory often sent him to other areas to study mechanical innovations so he used such occasions to make social investigations, and analyzed the remnant pernicious influence of Yao Wen-yuan's sinister article. Like a fighter always on guard, he prepared himself in both theory and practice to unmask the counterrevolutionary features of Yao Wen-yuan and his sinister article at one stroke.

After completing an article criticizing Yao Wen-yuan, Li Lien-hsing summed up Yao Wen-yuan's sinister words in three respects. Without bothering about those confusing political and economic terms and vague and hard-to-understand lines in Yao's article, he concentrated on roundly criticizing Yao Wen-yuan's crimes, such as politically instigating "taking over and seizing power," ideologically "promoting idealism in a big way," and theoretically "altering Marxist-Leninist theory," acting against Chairman Mao's three directives, resisting "the spirit of the Fourth NPC" and doing things in disregard of the prevailing excellent situation. Meanwhile, hitting the nail on the head, he pointed out: Yao Wen-yuan and Lin Piao were birds of a feather that flocked together in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, undermine stability and unity and hamper the development of the national economy. Yao would end up more disgraced than Lin Piao.

To show his determination to fight, Li Lien-hsin closed the article with these words: "I have made preparations for my arrest or even execution." He then signed the article: "Li Lien-hsing of the Wuchiao County Machinery Factory."

Li Lien-hsing sent the critical article to the then responsible persons of the county party committee on 15 July. He fervently hoped that the leadership would wake up and not play into the hands of Yao Wen-yuan. He threw the letter into the green letter box, feeling a great sense of relief as if he had shot a wolf.

II

Li Lien-hsing was arrested and thrown in jail as an active counterrevolutionary.

The news reached Li Lien-hsing's village and every poor and lower-middle peasant became very nervous. People just did not believe it. After repeated inquiries, they had the following details.

"Lien-hsing was said to have written a signed open letter criticizing Yao Wen-yuan's article."

"Oh, many areas have been in chaos over the past few years. Now we may discover the reasons why. Lien-hsing must have seen what was wrong!"

"Lien-hsing would rather have died than bow to pressure. He never gave up when he knew that what he was doing was right."

"That fellow is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. Lien-hsing is no match for him!"

"Were not Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao once bigger than this fellow? They were toppled. So long as one is right, he has Chairman Mao behind him."

"But... Lien-hsing's family is left in the lurch."

"What Lien-hsing had done was for the state and for everyone of us. Let us take care of his family."

In Lien-hsing's dormitory, his wife Liu Hsiang-lan was picking up things left behind by her husband. She had a lot on her mind and could not understand the whole thing. "An active counterrevolutionary" was the term she hated most, but she had profound love for Lien-hsing. Indeed, no one understood Lien-hsing better than she. When they met for the first time before their marriage, Lien-hsing talked with her about the progress of revolution and production in his factory, about the excellent situation throughout the country and about his complete confidence in the future of the state. She admired him deeply. After their marriage, she understood him even better. Even though the factory was only a dozen li away, Lien-hsing very seldom returned home. Even when he had days off, he carried home with him magazines, journals and technical papers. The moment he put away his bicycle, he would go to his room to study. She once secretly promised herself to emulate her husband so as to make herself a model commune member, and make her and her husband a Red pair. But now... She found hidden under his mattress a big stack of certificates declaring him to be "an advanced worker." Suddenly, her husband seemed to be standing right before her, smiling. Holding the certificates, she could not help crying out, "Lien-hsing." Tears spilled from her eyes, glistening drops sliding from the sheaf in her hand down to her feet. She could no longer suppress her hatred and anger. Flinging herself across the bed, she began to cry uncontrollably.

The poor and lower-middle peasants in the village were disheartened about the matter. As they recalled the way Lien-hsing grew up, nothing could make them believe the report that he had suddenly turned into a counterrevolutionary. In 1962, when the party called for the development of agriculture in a big way, Li Lien-hsing, who had been a worker in the Techou Machine Tools Factory for 4 years, resolutely returned to his hometown to take up farming. As a commune member, he loved the commune like his own home. He was "broad-minded and unprejudiced" in doing his work. When elected an accountant, he acted fairly and was known as an "insurance" [against corruption]. When he operated machines for the brigade, he was diligent and economical. He was known as an "oil-saving lamp." He was unafraid of devils, had no faith in the unorthodox. On numerous occasions, he spoke what was in the mind of everyone. He devoted himself wholeheartedly to serving the collective and this was well known. Any attempt to attach a label to him would be voted down by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The masses are on the side of justice. The people and Lien-hsing were of one mind. Everyone tried in every way to help this household that had fallen on hard times.

When Hsiang-lan had a heart ailment, the brigade head let her do only the light work.

When the brigade distributed firewood, melons or vegetables, the commune members would take the initiative and deliver them to her home.

At the time of the earthquake, CYL member Fang Li-fen came over to keep Hsiang-lan and her mother-in-law company. When Hsiang-lan was away, the young girl Li Shin-ai would come over regularly to start the fire and cook for the old woman.

And during the rainy season, four or five young men and women would arrive to remove accumulated earth and clean up her home for her.

A few days after Li Lien-hsing's arrest, some people came to the factory to investigate.

After the investigators stated the purpose of their call, all the workers looked at each other speechlessly. A long moment passed before an old worker said, "Lien-hsing's arrest was a complete surprise to us. We have never seen him do anything criminal."

At this time, thoughts stirred old worker Wang Ping-shih's mind. Before his eyes, appeared scene after scene of what Lien-hsing had done after he entered the factory in 1970.

As soon as he joined the factory, Lien-hsing worked very hard, and was cited an advanced worker for 4 consecutive years.

He studied assiduously and dared to make innovations. How he had exerted himself in the factory to streamline three methods of work!

To make innovations, he forgot all about food and sleep. He brought a small dining table from his home to the factory and sat at it all day writing or drawing. He did not go home on Sundays. His eyes reddened for lack of sleep. He became emaciated from overwork. When urged to take good care of his health, he always said: "If the state is not rich and powerful, one can not set his heart to rest."

He concerned himself with the major issues of the state, eagerly read the newspapers every day and studied them earnestly. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and rectify the work style, he indignantly denounced at mass criticism meetings the Lin Piao antiparty clique's towering crimes in ruthlessly persecuting Chen I, Ho Lung and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. He cried out in public: "If there is anyone who dares to oppose esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, I will pelt him with eggs." What Lien-hsing said and did was well thought out. He had a good point in his opposition to Yao Wen-yuan.

Shaking his head, Wang Ping-shih at last said: "I have searched my memory, but there is nothing I can say against Lien-hsing. If anything is to be said, let me say something about the way he made technical innovations..."

After hearing from everyone, the investigators asked themselves: "How could there have been a counterrevolutionary who devoted himself wholeheartedly to the revolution and had the warm support of the masses?"

The investigators left. Li Lien-hsing's roommates gathered up his things. Piece by piece, they put them away in their usual places. They felt that he was away on a sacred mission. He would return before long or even tomorrow to join them in making innovations. Everyone secretly asked himself: "Ah, Lien-hsing, Lien-hsing, how are you getting on with your struggle in jail?"

III

As an undaunted eagle, one must always fight in the air.

As a warrior, one must always keep on fighting.

Thrown in jail, Li Lien-hsing did not become discouraged. He waged a more resolute struggle against the "gang of four" in another way.

The 4th day after he was sent to jail, he wrote on the prison wall 24 big characters with rolled paper dipped in ink: "In memory of Chen I and Ho Lung. Down with Yao Wen-Yuan. Safeguard Teng Hsiao-ping! A salute to revolutionaries of the older generation." He wrote a slogan on the box of the bottle of ink and on RED FLAG: "Down with Yao Wen-yuan. Protect Teng Hsiao-ping." By so doing, he displayed his heroic spirit of carrying through his bloody battle with Yao Wen-yuan to the end and his strong determination to safeguard the older proletarian revolutionaries.

Not long after he was put in jail, he asked his wife to bring him Volumes I to IV of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." He read the works avidly every day. He picked up his pen as one would knife or rifle, devoting several tens of thousand words to criticize articles and a collection of poems, indignantly denouncing Yao Wen-yuan and warmly singing the praises of the older proletarian revolutionaries.

Li Lien-hsing, who used to be on the quiet side, stated his case eloquently, turning the trial dock into a forum for exposing Yao Wen-yuan and company...

He declared righteously: "Yao Wen-yuan's article is reactionary." "My articles are pointed at Yao Wen-yuan."

He said with conviction: "Yao Wen-yuan's article is directed against veteran cadres." "I protest the way Lin Piao persecuted veteran cadres behind Chairman Mao's back during the Great Cultural Revolution." "Yao Wen-yuan has again directed an article against Premier Chou, Teng Hsiao-ping and veteran cadres in an attempt to elevate his own status. He wanted to remove Teng Hsiao-ping from office so that he could take over. I am right to criticize him."

Citing Yao Wen-yuan's antiparty crimes on behalf of the people, he pointed out: "Yao Wen-yuan is a political abettor" and "the root of factionalism." "His article has encouraged political speculators" and "represented a splittist line out of keeping with the dictatorship of the proletariat." "It is an attempt to whip up a big movement to usurp party and state power."

In his "confessions" and "reflections," Li Lien-hsing more and more bravely exposed Yao Wen-yuan's reactionary features and criticized the "gang of four's" various perverted measures in a all-round way. In the meantime, he pledged again and again: "I would rather be punished or even severely executed than see truth be adulterated and justice trampled upon. I must fight for truth and for justice"

Taking advantage of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's death in 1976, the "gang of four" stepped up their counterrevolutionary activities to usurp party and state power. They carried out various intrigues and tricks, ruthlessly suppressed the masses of cadres who mourned the death of Premier Chou, victimized Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, hit out at the revolutionary veteran cadres and completely negated the party Central Committee's work in 1975. The treacherous situation did not bring Li Lien-hsing to his knees. It only added fuel to the flames of his struggle. By studying and thinking things out in jail and by observing and analyzing the "gang of four's" ugly performances over a long period of time, he developed a deeper understanding of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary nature. To counter the "gang of four's" evil course of action and their various fallacies, he put forward his own system of analyzing things. He made an overall attack on the "gang of four."

The following was Comrade Li Lien-hsing's forceful reply to various points in a political climate in which "the murky clouds hang so low over the city that its very existence is threatened"--a climate existing around the Chingming Festival in 1976:

Concerning the "gang of four's" total negation of the party Central Committee's work in 1975, Li Lien-hsing clearly pointed out: Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping has "firmly carried out Chairman Mao's three directives. This is in keeping with the prevailing situation at home and abroad." "It is right and proper to seek stability and unity and develop the national economy."

Confronted with the various ugly performances of the "gang of four" who negated the fourth NPC and victimized Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping in a vain attempt to topple the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and usurp supreme party and state power. Li resolutely said: "I must resolutely support the five criteria for successors to the proletarian revolution and oppose the conspirators' attempt to take over and to usurp power." "I think Yao Wen-yuan's article is directed against Premier Chou, Teng Hsiao-ping and the Fourth NPC. I am right in criticizing this article. Teng Hsiao-ping is a leader elected by the Fourth NPC. So we must resolutely support him. Even at the risk of being called reactionary or subjected to more severe punishment, I must make my point: new and veteran revolutionaries are not two irreconcilable opposing forces. The contradictions that exist between the new and veteran revolutionaries have been instigated by careerists whose aim it was to usurp power."

Refuting the "gang of four's" fallacy of "new changes in class relations," which they spread in their opposition to revolutionary veteran cadres, Li Lien-hsing angrily said: "Even though the new bourgeoisie may have been generated from among them (veteran cadres), no alteration of Chairman Mao's 'class analysis' is permitted." "In the period of socialism, we must control the changes in class relations but in no way can we let the landlord and bourgeois classes rule the proletariat in a reversal of roles." "In one's mind, everyone has a clear-cut attitude toward the veteran revolutionary cadres' return to power. It is either resolute support or resolute opposition... My attitude is resolute support. I view this approach as an excellent situation."

Concerning the evil course of action of the "gang of four" who attacked the older proletarian revolutionaries by using history for insinuating purposes, he aptly said: in order to usurp power and effect a restoration, conspirators and careerists always tried in every way to create chaos and to equate the veteran revolutionary cadres criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution and now reinstated with the decadent slave class on the decline by saying these veteran revolutionary cadres should naturally be toppled. "In between the lines of certain articles and in the minds of certain people there are always hidden attempts to oppose the reinstatement of veteran revolutionary cadres to their leadership posts. These articles and people take veteran revolutionary cadres as targets of revolution in the period of socialism. Using insinuations, they equate veteran revolutionary cadres with the slave-owning class on the decline and equate rebels with the new rising landlord class, and take reinstatement of veteran cadres as a case of 'calling into office those who have fallen into obscurity,' a case of 'restoration and retrogression,' and so forth. How can those upright persons with true love for socialism and for the party's cause be made to understand? ...All new and old revisionists tried to wreck unity between new and old cadres by sowing dissension and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is daydreaming!"

When the "gang of four" suppressed the activities of the masses in commemoration of Premier Chou, he clearly declared: "With the passage of time and the changing situation, the approach to this matter may change. But my stand cannot change. I must resolutely criticize the viewpoint of the 'article' and all revisionist lines, making criticisms regarding the past, the present and the future. I must resolutely support the fourth NPC. [paragraph continues]

I would rather die than leave a Marxist-Leninist truth unclarified." "To put it more bluntly, if the situation changes and Teng Hsiao-ping is toppled, I shall not change my stand in a new situation. I still consider it wrong for the 'article' to attack Teng Hsiao-ping and the veteran cadres."

Li Lien-hsing firmly believed that his struggle was just and that a just struggle is invincible. He availed himself of all opportunities and situations to conduct publicity among the masses, encourage the masses, fan people's hatred against the "gang of four" and call on the people to rise in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

He said to the public security men: "I trust that you can analyze things better than I. You may have already known the reactionary nature of Yao Wen-yuan's article. You just keep silent. Truth should not be concealed. You must voice your own viewpoint."

In his letters, he encouraged his relatives: "Have full confidence in the future. Look far ahead."

He said in a letter to his colleagues: "Link the work in the factory with the destiny of the state. Protect Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Teng Hsiao-ping and veteran revolutionary cadres."

In each of the numerous "guerrilla" struggles, Li Lien-hsing always changed into his new dress, shaved and carried himself with dignity, his head held high. He would say: "I am not dissatisfied with the public security men. I am not demonstrating against the masses. I am declaring war on Yao Wen-yuan and his ilk. I must make it clear to people that opposition to Yao Wen-yuan is not a crime but something glorious. We must arouse more people to struggle with scoundrels like Yao Wen-yuan."

Li Lien-hsing had not wasted his efforts. His struggle won the widespread sympathy, support and respect of the revolutionary masses. Those who knew him privately praised him as "a good example and one who has a spine." Those who did not know him secretly described him as "not a counterrevolutionary, but a tough fellow." A big question rose in the minds of the public security men: "Is this man really a counterrevolutionary?" When he was sick at the crucial moment of his struggle, those who kept watch over him would not forget to provide him with timely doses of medicine every day. His relatives and neighbors personally sent all kinds of food. From the masses' actions, the glances in their eyes, the looks on their faces and their private discussions, Comrade Li Lien-hsing could tell that he and the masses were of one mind, sharing the same fate. He had full confidence in struggle. He was in a cheerful frame of mind.

When Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Chu of the NPC Standing Committee passed away, Li Lien-hsing, like the people all over the country, cried his heart out, especially after the passing of Chairman Mao. He cried so much that tears flowed endlessly as if from a fountain. He deeply mourned the loss of our great leader and teacher. He worried about the destiny and future of the country. He worried that Yao Wen-yuan and company might come to power, that China might be heading for the dark chasm. But he firmly believed that the people turn to the bright, that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is invincible and that any attempt by the chieftain of the revisionist line to pull the bright China in the direction of the dark chasm could only be a waste of effort. "Let one's mind be occupied with one thousand and one things in the world and listen for a bolt from the blue." Li Lien-hsing listened to radio broadcasts and read newspapers every day, keeping informed on trends in class struggle and looking to the early arrival of the bolt from the blue.

True, a bolt came out of the blue...

IV

Early in the morning of 22 October 1976, Li Lien-hsing raised his head to be greeted with the sight of multi-colored bunting and pennants fluttering over factories and streets as far as the eye could see. The faint sound of cymbals and drums drifted to his ears. He asked himself: What day is it? His attention was suddenly caught by a voice carrying the welcome sound of spring thunder: "The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has triumphantly smashed the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan 'gang of four' antiparty clique." Li Lien-hsing almost did not believe his ears. In his excitement, he almost lost his balance and stumbled. He was so overcome with joy that for a moment he could not move. Tears of joy ran down his cheeks.

Acting on the instructions of the party organization, the leadership of the factory came to see Li Lien-hsing several days later. The factory manager cordially told him that Chairman Hua had dispersed the murky clouds and that the party and the government would exonerate and rehabilitate him very quickly. Tears spilled from Li Lien-hsing's eyes.

The factory manager was gone. Thoughts churned in Li Lien-hsing's mind like the churning waves of the river. Eyeing myriads of lights twinkling in the distance at night, he asked himself: The struggle has been a success, but what is the best way to celebrate victory? What should we do in the days ahead after victory? He immediately set pen to paper and wrote a long letter to the government. He wrote:

"The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has smashed the 'gang of four' at one stroke. Political power of the state remains in the hands of genuine Marxists and Leninists. That is a great weight off my mind." "I have again been reminded of the inspiring words of Lu Hsun: 'The ultimate victory lies not in the number of people who cheer but who will keep on fighting.'" "I am a worker. I must join Chairman Hua and the masses in doing new and still more arduous combat tasks."

Li Lien-hsing left jail and returned to his factory on 7 December 1976.

"Ah, Lien-hsing is back!" People of the machinery factory ran to tell each other the news. People filled his room. Everyone asked him about this and that. But what was uppermost in Lien-hsing's mind was how the factory had fared in regard to revolution and production. He bombarded them with questions:

"Has the movement to criticize the 'gang of four' in the factory been launched in a sufficiently spectacular manner?"

"Has anything come of the effort to mechanize casting?"

"Is there any trouble with the boring machine?"

Those present could not keep tears from their eyes. What a good comrade... The chiefs of several workshops told him that with the "gang of four" toppled, the workers felt as if wrong had been set right. They were brimming over with enthusiasm and worked freely without undue interference. Not a day passed without a new change and Li Lien-hsing was very pleased. He immediately asked to be given something to do. The man in charge said after a moment of thought: "You have just returned. Your body is quite weak. You deserve a good rest. Your 80-year-old mother and your brother in Tachou have missed you very much. You ought to see them. Also, Liu Hsiang-lan [paragraph continues]

I. 19 Jul 78

E 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

is anxious to see you." Li Lien-hsing said earnestly: "I will see my family when I have time, but I must start working again. The 'gang of four' has done enough damage to socialism. Chairman Hua called on us to recoup the losses and achieve quick progress through hard work. How can I stand by idly." After this conversation, what more could people say? Who did not know the heart of this socialist-minded Red 'i'? He walked into the workshop he had left over a year ago. Everything before him--the machine tool, the dynamo, the wrench and the pincers--seemed to take on greater significance. Everything was fresh and meant a great deal to him. The moment he started working, he forgot everything else... In the first month after his return to the factory, how much did he do? How much time and energy did he devote to revolution and production in the factory? People could not say for sure. All they remembered was that the first time he went home, he left late at night and returned early the next day. His body covered with snow. When he went to see his mother and brother in Techou, 50 li away, he set out in the morning and made it back that afternoon.

A month later, Li Lien-hsing found that he had caught tuberculosis and pleurisy. As if nothing had happened, he slipped the test report into his pocket and went to work as usual. Every day after work he secretly went to buy medicine. He hoped to cure himself. Later, this "secret" was discovered by an old colleague who had been asked to buy medicine for him. With good intentions, the comrades took him to task and urged him to go to the hospital. Those in charge of the factory also "ordered" him to take a rest. He smiled quietly. He went to the factory every day. When the advanced were to be elected at the end of the first 6 months of the year, everyone said in chorus: "Elect Lien-hsing!"

He gave his all to production and was still more conscious in study and criticism. Almost all his time before work and after a meal was devoted to study and criticism. On holidays, he seldom failed to read works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. He often burned the midnight oil. At this time, Li Lien-hsing had more consciously linked his every act with the future of the state. In the effort to completely and accurately grasp Mao Tsetung Thought, he continued to climb higher and higher. In the battle to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of the "gang of four" and remove obstacles standing in the way of the realization of the four modernizations, he continued to fight harder and harder.

When the fifth NPC was convened, Li Lien-hsing was very excited. In the government work report, Chairman Hua issued the great call: "unite, fight for the building of a modern and powerful socialist country." In the new constitution, the general task for the new period was set forth. How gratifying and inspiring all this was! He said with a noble spirit: "Go all out! Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of the whole country cannot be stopped in their advance by anyone or any force."

PEOPLE'S DAILY SCORES GANG INFLUENCE ON INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS

OW182158Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 15 July Commentator's article: "The Serious Task of Eliminating the Gang of Four's Pernicious Influence on the Industrial and Communications Front"]

[Text] The article says: A prolonged, arduous task for industrial and communications departments is to completely eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence in ideology, politics and line. They should learn from Taching and the Ministry of Petroleum which dare to eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence in connection with the actual situation of various units and departments under them.

One by one, they should criticize those things that have had widespread and profound pernicious influence and caused great damage.

In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, was the industrial and communications front dominated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or was it a mess? This is an important question concerning our protracted struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution. Lin Piao and the gang of four upset the industrial and communications front, absolutely negated the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution and agitated for dealing direct blows to these 17 years. We should eliminate chaos, restore order and thoroughly clarify right and wrong.

The article says: Was the industrial and communications front really a mess? Historical facts strongly refute Lin Piao and the gang of four. As early as the second plenum of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao had already formulated for the whole party the line and policy of relying on the working class, struggling against the bourgeoisie and launching economic construction projects after capturing the cities. In the wake of nationwide liberation, the entire party worked according to the line and policies formulated by Chairman Mao. The important policies for the industrial and communications front were personally decided upon and approved by Chairman Mao. It was under his personal concern and the direct guidance of Premier Chou that China made rapid developments in socialist industry. By 1965 China had initially established an independent, self-reliant industrial base comprised of the iron and steel, coal, petroleum, electric power, machine building, motor vehicle, tractor, aviation, electronics, shipbuilding and other industries which had become more departmentalized.

Lin Piao and the gang of four completely negated the fact that, in those 17 years, the industrial and communications front basically followed Chairman Mao's line, painted a gloomy picture of the front at that time and directed their spearhead against the great leader Chairman Mao and the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou. They wanted to criticize Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies as capitalist and revisionist stuff so that they might practice their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

The article says: In negating the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, the gang of four raised the notorious, reactionary slogan of "waging a tit-for-tat struggle." While actually struggling tit-for-tat against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the gang of four claimed to be waging that struggle against the revisionist line. Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: The gang of four pursued an ultraright line. They could not have pursued a line further to the right. This line was portrayed in ultraright as well as ultra-"left" features. When its ultra-"left" features were shown, it was highly deceptive.

As early as 1972 Premier Chou warned us that if the ultra-"left" trend was not thoroughly criticized, the right deviationist trend would become popular again. Precisely because the ultra-"left" trend has not been thoroughly criticized, even now many localities and units are not implementing policies or establishing and improving rules and regulations like they should be doing; they also are not dealing heavy blows to bad elements who deserve them. Therefore, it is necessary to criticize the ultra-"left" trend and anarchism.

Lin Piao and the gang of four totally negated the industrial and communications front in the 17 years and raised the reactionary slogan of "struggling tit-for-tat against the 17 years." These were important steps in their counterrevolutionary scheme to usurp party and state power.

The article concludes: In order to make a success of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and eliminate their pernicious influence, we should continue to expose and criticize Lin Piao's line. During the early stages of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the gang of four colluded with each other to disrupt the Great Cultural Revolution. The gang of four's line was the continuation and expansion of Lin Piao's line. Therefore, it is inevitable and natural that we should expose and criticize Lin Piao's line.

Now is the time to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the question of the 17 years, rehabilitate the 17 years and present true history. If this is not done, Chairman Mao's line, principle and policies will not be implemented smoothly on the industrial and communications front. Without destruction, there will be no construction. If the gang of four's pernicious influence is not eliminated, the mass movement to learn from Taching will not truly forge ahead.

COAL MINISTRY LEARNS FROM TACHING EXPERIENCE

OW181351Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jul 78 CW

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry has made efforts to study the experience of "three-gearred-to's" [san ko mien hsiang 0005 0020 7240 0686--gearing one's work to the needs of the masses, the grassroots units and production] and "on-the-spot presence for five tasks" [wu tao hsien chang 0063 0451 3807 1034--being present where orders pertaining to production are given, where political work is conducted, where materials are being supplied, where design and scientific research are conducted and where welfare services are rendered] gained by the Taching oilfield and the ministries of petroleum industry and chemical industry. Since mid-April, led by the minister and several vice ministers of the coal industry, over 80 persons, including responsible members and personnel from each of the ministry's departments and bureaus, the [words indistinct] institution and the Academy of Sciences, have gone to Liaoning, Hopei, Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan and Peking to conduct investigations and studies among the coal mines, workshops and work sites of the five major coal industrial bases of Kailuan, Lianghuai, Yenchou, Hsuehou and Pingdingshan. In addition, together with the responsible comrades concerned of the provincial party committees, they have called a series of on-the-spot working conferences to discuss how to implement the plans and measures aimed at rapid industrial development and study ways to solve many fairly important problems.

They first grasped enterprise consolidation by attaching importance to reorganizing and reinforcing the leading groups of several key enterprises and assigning more capable No 1 and No 2 leaders to the leading groups. The leading personnel of the Ministry of Coal Industry have grasped the implementation of the 8-year plan, confirmed the implementation of plans and measures for the industrial development in Liaoning and Honan, as well as in the five major coal industrial bases of Kailuan, Lianghuai, Yenchou, Hsuehou and Pingdingshan, and adapted through study the methods of using advanced equipment and technology in order to further shorten the time of construction.

They firmly grasped the major problems of current production and construction, assisted the provinces and coal mines in solving their actual problems and joined them in implementing the 1978 coal production plans. Strong support was given to some mining bureaus and coal mines that were short of equipment and materials, in accordance with their needs and the funds that were available. This time some of the longstanding problems were also solved.

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE DURING FIRST HALF OF YEAR

OW190748Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Jul (HSINHUA)--With economic development and the rise in living standards bank savings have also increased in China. Bank deposits at the end of 1977 were 15.7 times that in 1952. Deposits by rural commune members were 7.7 times those in 1955.

In the first half of this year there was a steady increase. The savings deposits in urban areas is 20 percent higher than in the same period last year. Deposits in rural areas have increased by 10 percent.

A spokesman for the savings bank said: "The increase in savings deposits in the past year is accounted for by over 60 percent of the workers receiving a wage increase last year, and in rural areas, the policy of more income for more output has been implemented. Also people want to support socialist modernization with their bank deposits."

"What is more", he continued, "at the same time that an increase has occurred in bank savings, the total retail sales of consumer goods has also increased. The 1977 figure was 7.9 percent higher than in 1976 and the first five months of this year was 11 percent higher than in the corresponding period last year."

In China deposits take two main forms, fixed deposit and current deposit with different rates of interest. Even in the case of fixed deposits the depositor can draw the money out for urgent use.

Though a certain amount of interest is paid to encourage deposits, the people deposit their money in the bank mainly to support the country's socialist construction and to maintain the social custom of practising thrift. The state bank follows the principle of paying and charging low interest on deposits and loans. The monthly interest rate for current deposits is 0.18 percent (annual rate 2.16 percent); the monthly interest rate for a one year fixed deposit is 2.7 percent (annual rate 3.24 percent).

China's saving bank network covers the whole country, with a total of 5,000 branches. In some remote mines or enterprises the bank establishes centres or appoints agents. For the 50,000 people's communes in rural areas there are credit cooperatives linked to the people's bank.

The party and the government demand a high sense of responsibility from the bank staff. They in turn receive the support of the people. The saving bank in Tungshan, Tangshan City, is a typical example. The bank has eight clerks. During the big earthquake in July 1976, the local residents went voluntarily to help guard the bank. Many depositors died and most lost their savings books. The eight bank clerks worked for 26 consecutive days, checking on and registering depositors. Finally, every depositor was found and the savings belonging to those who died in the earthquake were returned to their next of kin.

I. 19 Jul 78

E 21

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY TO ENROLL MORE GIFTED CHILDREN

OW190721Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 19 Jul (HSINHUA)--The special class for bright student at the University of Science and Technology of China will be continued this year. Fresh students will be admitted.

Young people desiring to qualify are required to demonstrate devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and socialism, level of education equivalent to senior middle school, good health and be aged about 14-15. They will sit for an entrance examination conducted by the university and the best students will be selected on the basis of their moral, intellectual and physical abilities.

A special class for 21 youngsters below the age of 16 was opened by the university in March of this year. The youngest student was only 11. Recommended from all parts of the country, the children showed an intellectual capacity far in advance of their classmates. Since their entrance to the university, their records have shown political progress and a strong motivation for study. At present, besides doing the homework assigned in the special class these students are doing extensive reading by themselves. Fourteen-year-old Tang Jui-po, for example, was a grade one student at the Shanghai No 10 Middle School. He did extremely well in the college entrance examination in mathematics, physics and chemistry, showing that he had already reached the required senior middle school level. He now is one of the best students in the special class.

When the special class was set up the university appointed teachers with a rich experience to work out a programme of studies with the emphasis on giving a good grounding in basic courses. In future, as these bright youngsters show aptitudes for various subjects, the university will define their specialities and give them specialized training.

The university believes that this is one of the ways in which specialists can be rapidly trained to meet the needs for building a modern, powerful socialist country.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION--Peking, 15 Jul--Organ of the National Federation of Women, the national monthly, **WOMEN OF CHINA** journal comes out today after being suspended for 11 years by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Soong Ching-ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in a message of greetings, urges the journal to infuse women with enthusiasm for the four modernizations to build socialism. The current issue includes an editorial "Speedily Raise the Scientific and Cultural Level of Women," a special column on sabotage of the women's movement by the gang of four, an article by Hao Chien-hsiu, vice-minister of the textile industry, entitled: "Provide More and Better Clothing for the People" and other articles, poems and drawings on marriage, the family, child education and maternity and child care. The first issue of **WOMEN OF CHINA** was issued in July 1949, on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China and had put out 238 issues before publication was suspended in 1967. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0738 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW]

I. 19 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

G 1

ANHWEI PUBLIC SECURITY CADRES STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION

OW160600Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hofei, 13 Jul--In studying the new constitution, the vast numbers of public security cadres and police in Hofei Municipality, Anhwei, have penetratingly criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the socialist legal system, thereby further straightening out the rights and wrongs concerning the line, strengthening their concept of the socialist legal system and raising their awareness to take the lead in observing discipline and law and in performing their duties according to law.

In studying the new constitution, the Hofei Municipal Public Security Bureau CCP Committee has singled out some typical cases in the past involving violations of the socialist legal system and organized the people to analyze and criticize these cases.

On the basis of the improved thinking and understanding on the part of the public security cadres and police, the Hofei Municipal Public Security Bureau has safeguarded the socialist legal system by adopting decisive measures for handling some cases within the bureau in which people's rights were violated. Energetically pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and reversing the relationship between ourselves and the enemy, some responsible persons of the former bureau party committee concocted a number of frameups, unjust verdicts and wrongly judged cases. The bureau party committee set up a special leading group headed by a bureau deputy director to thoroughly review these cases, uphold justice and exonerate those wrongly accused. A former responsible person of the bureau whose niece was killed by a motor vehicle groundlessly arrested and interrogated 27 cadres and people without observing proper legal procedures and detained 6 innocent cadres and people for 76 days even after the culprit had been arrested. The bureau party committee exonerated and apologized to those cadres and people and, seizing upon this case, mobilized the vast numbers of public security cadres and police to repudiate the crimes of the "gang of four" and their followers in trampling upon the constitution and willfully encroaching on the citizens' rights.

The bureau also set up a discipline inspection team to check on the cadres' adherence to discipline and law so as to rectify problems in good time and commend those good cadres and police who had been praised by the masses for protecting the people, performing their duties according to the law, and for not granting personal favors.

The fine tradition of the public security organizations has been restored and carried forward, thereby establishing close links between the public security cadres and police and the masses. The people have happily declared: "The work style of the veteran public security cadres has been revived."

ANHWEI MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK190301Y Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[Text] In order to convey, study and implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference, the provincial military district held a political work conference from 14 to 28 June. Political commissars of units at or above regimental level of the military district, directors of political departments and cadres of professional departments concerned, attended the conference.

Leading comrades of the Standing Committee of the CCP Committee of the provincial military district, leaders and advisors of the provincial military district, and leading comrades of the headquarters and political and logistics organs were also present. (?Leading comrades) in charge of the political work of the units directly subordinate to the Nanking units stationed in Anhwei [passage indistinct] deputy political commissar [name indistinct] conveyed the situation and (?spirit) of the all-army Political Work Conference. [words indistinct] Before the conclusion of the conference, second secretary of the CCP Committee of the provincial military district [passage indistinct].

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua attached great concern for the All-Army Political Work Conference. Chairman Hua personally attended the conference several times and gave an important speech which showed great concern for and encouraged the masses of commanders and fighters. The conference participants unanimously said: The All-Army Political Work Conference was a historic conference in our army's political work which carried on the heritage and paved the way for future generations. It was also a conference to continue to thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging our army's political work. The important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng and the report of Director Wei Kuo-ching [passage indistinct] the problems of exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, of carrying forward the fine traditions in political work and of raising the combat ability of troops and militia under the new historical conditions, of doing well in rectifying political organs and reviving the function role, power and reputation of political organs, and of adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

In line with the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference, the participants conducted comparisons and inspections and initially studied some measures to improve existing problems. By criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in usurping party and state power and in opposing and obstructing the army, the participants reestablished order, further distinguished between right and wrong regarding some major provincial military district problems in line, and unified their thinking and understanding. During the conference, an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial military district was held which lasted for 8 days. In connection with actual conditions exposed and criticized Lin Piao and the gang of four and further distinguished between right and wrong in line in leadership groups. The meeting laid an ideological foundation for further strengthening the building of the party committee.

The conference participants put forward concrete demands on how to convey and implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference. The participants demanded: We must thoroughly conduct the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, grasp the rectification of leadership groups and political organs, strengthen leadership over the "three learnings" movement and strengthen political work for the militia.

The participants unanimously said: When we return to our units, we must really and firmly implement the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference, carry forward our army's glorious traditions in political work, raise the combat ability of troops and the militia, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period, grasp the line of class struggle, run the army well and be prepared against war.

I. 19 Jul 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

CHEKIANG LOCALITIES ADOPT ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES

OW181825Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Since the conclusion of the provincial CCP Committee's urgent telephone conference on combating drought, all localities in the province have rigorously and effectively carried out this work and have regarded resisting high temperatures, combating drought and winning bumper harvests as current central tasks in grasping all work well. They have promptly unfolded a vigorous campaign for courageously fighting high temperatures and drought and winning bumper harvests.

The present provincial labor force--more than 1.7 million people--is now engaged in combating drought. The people in Yin, Tungyang, Wui, Fuyang, Tunglu, Tunghsiang, Haining and Wuhsing counties who are engaged in combating drought account for more than half of their agricultural labor forces.

In order to strengthen leadership over the antidrought struggle, responsible comrades of all party committees have gone to the forefront of this struggle to become knowledgeable about the situation, sum up experiences and solve problems. More than 40 members of the standing committees of county party committees throughout Chiahsing Prefecture have led various groups of more than 600 office cadres in going to the drought-stricken areas to take part in and direct the antidrought work. Nine members of the Standing Committee of Lanchi County CCP Committee have led 10 antidrought work groups in going to 18 communes that were seriously stricken by drought. They have summed up and popularized the experiences of communes which have done relatively good jobs in combating the drought. Responsible comrades of the Tunglu County CCP Committee have vigorously grasped key antidrought measures and solved in good time the water diversion problems in (Nanping) which were affecting the irrigation of more than 70,000 mou of early rice paddies.

According to statistics in the five prefectures--Chinhua, Ningpo, Hangchow, Taichou and Wenchou--and 35 counties, more than 7,000 office cadres at prefectural and county levels have gone to the antidrought forefront. All trades and professions have been mobilized to support the rural areas in this struggle by providing these areas with manpower, materials, finances and technology. Chinhua, Hsinchang and many other counties have assigned large numbers of technical workers from among their industrial and mining enterprises to form mobile repair units; they have sent them to embankments and farm fields to help communes and brigades repair antidrought machines.

All localities have also actively responded to the call of the provincial CCP Committee and conducted inventories of their warehouses so as to provide various supplies and equipment needed by the masses in their antidrought work. The worse the drought has become, the harder the people have worked. All localities have firmly established ideas for combating drought on a long-term basis; taken effective measures adaptable to local conditions; made resources available and regulated the flow; used water thriftily; and carried out reasonable irrigation.

Counties in the plains of Chiahsing Prefecture have mobilized the masses to dredge river beds and build more than 1,500 embankments in accordance with the lower water level, thus effectively preventing the drought from becoming even more serious. The Chiahsing Prefectural CCP Committee and Anchi County CCP Committee have studied and adopted three measures including the use of mountain water for irrigation, thus providing irrigation for 50,000 of the more than 80,000 mou of farmland in Anchi that were stricken with drought.

I. 19 Jul 78

G 4

PRC
EAST REGION

FOOCHOW PLA UNITS POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

HK150434Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The political work conference of the Foochow PLA units ended on 12 July in Foochow after 17 days in session. Commander Yang Cheng-we, Political Commissar Liao Chih-kao, leading comrades of the Foochow PLA units, and responsible comrades of the headquarters and political and logistics organs of the Foochow PLA units attended the meeting. Director Tsao Pu-nan presided over the closing ceremony. Deputy Political Commissar Liao Hai-kuang gave a summation report. He said: This conference was held under the direct leadership of the Standing Committee of the CCP Committee of the Foochow PLA units. The tasks of the conference were to convey the spirit of the national All-Army Political Work Conference, and to discuss the problems of how to revive and carry forward the fine traditions in political work and of how to raise the combat ability of troops under the new historical conditions. The conference participants seriously studied the works of Chairman Mao on politics in the army, studied the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the national All-Army Political Work Conference, and studied the important report of Director Wei and other major documents. In close connection with the actual conditions of the units, the conference participants thoroughly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in sabotaging the building of the army and political work. Proceeding from reality, they made full use of collective wisdom and discussed and formulated measures for implementing the spirit of the national All-Army Political Work Conference.

Deputy Political Commissar Liao said: In line with the spirit of the national All-Army Work Conference and with the measures put forward by the Foochow PLA units for implementing the spirit of the national All-Army Political Work Conference, all units must closely connect with their own practical situation and really grasp implementation of the following:

1. Do well in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must integrate exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao, continue to do well in the third campaign, further do well in conducting education in "10 shoulds and 10 should nots" and, in connection with actual conditions, thoroughly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and all its manifestations. We must criticize the capitalist military line of Lin Piao, expose the counterrevolutionary nature of the gang of four and Lin Piao of being real right and fake left and further understand their ultrarightist essence. We must continue to grasp investigation work well.
2. Continue to rectify all leadership groups ideologically, organizationally and in their work style, further solve the problem of softness, laziness and laxness, and seriously exercise democratic centralism. In implementing the spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference, we must rectify political organizations and build the forces of political cadres well in order to rapidly return the function, role and reputation of political organs to the level they reached during the Red Army period, the period of resistance against Japan and the period of liberation.
3. Continue to grasp the work of implementing policy.
4. Grasp seriously and well the cultivation and training of all political cadres. All leading comrades must grasp the work themselves and give lectures in order to pass on their knowledge to and help the newcomers. We must use the method of rectification, deal with actual conditions and sum up experiences and lessons in order to raise the political cadres' ideological, theoretical and policy level and their working ability.

I. 19 Jul 78

2 5

PRC
EAST REGION

5. In line with the spirit of the meeting of the Military Commission and the national All-Army Political Work Conference, party committees and political organs must conduct research and investigations, seriously analyze the situation and problems of the units, study the methods to solve the problems and, proceeding from reality, formulate short-term and comparatively long-term plans. We must at least do well in formulating a 3-year plan.

FUKIEN DAILY COMMENTS ON TASKS TO OVERCOME DROUGHT

HK181400Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 Jul 78 HK

[Report on FUKIEN DAILY 18 July short commentary: "Overcome Drought and Reap a Bumper Harvest"]

[Excerpt] The short commentary said: Since the conclusion of the rainy season, various localities in this province have had very high temperatures and very few rainy days. The drought has worsened. Overcoming the drought has become an important task in current crash reaping and sowing. It has also become an important link in guaranteeing a year-round bumper harvest.

The short commentary added: All leaders must persistently give first place to politics and carry out political and ideological work in the struggle to combat drought so as to enable the masses to fully realize that doing well in fighting drought, crash sowing and protecting crops are very important to further consolidating and developing the excellent situation and to developing agriculture at high speed. By so doing, we can raise their consciousness in fighting drought. We must thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, turn chaos into order, implement the party's various economic policies and fully mobilize the socialist activism of the masses.

In order to do well in the struggle against drought, we not only need all the peasants' efforts but also the support of the cadres and people of all trades and professions. Fighting drought is like putting out a fire. We must all attach importance to the urgent agricultural tasks, try our very best and try in every possible way to plunge into the struggle against drought. Agricultural machinery departments must voluntarily and quickly help communes and brigades to maintain machines for fighting drought. Materials departments must guarantee the timely supply of necessary materials for fighting drought. All trades and professions should have a strong sense of political responsibility in regard to doing well in energetically supporting the struggle against drought. They must be promoters of developing agriculture at high speed.

All leading cadres must immediately go to the frontline of the struggle, thoroughly mobilize the masses and organize a night contingent for fighting drought. They must investigate and thoroughly study, sum up and quickly popularize the good experiences of the masses. They must energetically take measures and give on-the-spot instructions to solve various practical problems in fighting drought.

KIANGSI DAILY URGES ABOLISHING LOCAL POLICIES

HK180905Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[Report on KIANGSI DAILY commentator's article: "Resolutely Abolish Local Policies"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The commentator's article said: Over the past few years, Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four, vigorously pursued "fake left and real right," tampered with the party's basic line and wildly sabotaged the party's rural economic policies. They even used their gang law and regulations to replace the party's policies.

As a result of the influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, some localities only have a faint idea about some policies regarding cadres and about the demarcation line concerning various policies. They have been unable to distinguish between right and wrong and have arbitrarily formulated some local policies on matters, ranging from organizing productive labor to handling the life of the masses, and from making arrangements for plans covering various crops to the attitude towards various household sideline occupations.

Since the remnant poison of the gang of four has not been eliminated, some comrades are still being poisoned without realizing it. They still think that the local policies are excellent and that they have played a tremendous role, as well as allowing them to continue to cause trouble. We would like to advise those comrades to move their legs and to go down among the masses. Once they have listened to the lament of the masses, they will quickly discover that the local policies have been implemented against the will of the people. They are chains around the necks of the masses, curbing various proper socialist economic activities and restricting the socialist activism of the peasants. They have violated the objective law of things, are not in tune with reality and are divorced from the masses. As a result, they have made the commune members suffer, injured the collectives and seriously sabotaged revolution and production. Therefore, the local policies must be abolished.

Some comrades have placed implementing the party's current rural economic policies in opposition to the specific situations in their own localities. Using the excuse that the local situations are different, they have not seriously implemented the policies of the party Central Committee and the specific regulations of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee. This is erroneous. We believe that the party's policies are united; policies can only be developed from one source. In order to implement the party's policies, the basic-level units or departments must study some specific methods in connection with the actual situations. These specific methods must manifest the party's relevant policies and must facilitate the implementation of the party's policies. If they are contrary to the party's policies, then they are local policies. This means that the policies have been developed from various sources. This must not be allowed.

In regard to some other comrades, the remnant poison of the "fake left and real right" and the metaphysics of the gang of four have been creating troubles in their thinking. They have placed learning from Tachai and implementing the party's rural economic policies in opposite positions. We hold that in learning from Tachai, we must learn basic things. That is to say, we must take Tachai as our example, persistently follow the party's basic line, vigorously criticize capitalism and revisionism and develop socialism in a big way. As for specific ways and methods, we should decide on these in keeping with different local and historical conditions. [words indistinct] We resolutely implement the party's rural economic policies, correct some erroneous methods which have violated the policies, [sentence indistinct] are exactly the specific manifestations of learning basic things in learning from Tachai.

The leadership at all levels must profoundly understand that the six criteria put forward by Chairman Hua for successfully building Tachai-type counties is a concise summary of the basic experiences of Tachai. What we want in learning from Tachai is to fully meet the demands of the six criteria. Nevertheless, those local policies which have been unscrupulously formulated have become an obstacle to meeting the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties.

If we do not eliminate this obstacle, but still say that we want to march towards building high-standard Tachai-type counties, then are we not going in the wrong direction and moving farther and farther away from the Tachai road?

KIANGSU TO HOLD PEOPLE'S DEFENSE WORKERS CONGRESS

OW161828Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kiangsu Military District have decided to hold a provincial congress of advanced collectives and advanced workers in building people's defense projects [min fang kung cheng chien she] in Nanking on 17 July.

This congress will be the first grand meeting of heroes on the people's defense front to be held in our province since the downfall of the gang of four. Proceeding from the actual conditions of our province and taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, the congress will discuss comprehensive implementation of the series of important instructions on the strategic work of people's defense issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the CCP Central Committee in accordance with the line of the 11th party congress and the guidelines of the 5th National People's Congress. The congress will also sum up experiences, commend the advanced and select outstanding units and individuals so as to arouse positive factors in every aspect. Other tasks of this congress will be to promote in a penetrating and sustained way the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai, and to effectively advance the building of people's defense projects, on the basis of last year's initial success, so as to contribute even more to strengthening preparedness against war and combat.

BRIEFS

KIANGSI FINANCIAL REVENUE--Kiangsi set a record by fulfilling 52 percent of the state's annual quota for financial revenue by mid-June, an increase of 101.5 percent as compared with the same period last year. Chingkangshan fulfilled 65 percent of the annual quota. Chingtechun Municipality 57.3 percent, Chichiang Prefecture 56.2 percent and Fuchou Prefecture 54.7 percent. Kiangsi fulfilled 42.6 percent of the annual quota for total value of industrial output during the first 5 months of this year, an increase of 45.4 percent as compared with the same period last year. By mid-June the province fulfilled 51.06 percent of the annual quota for financial revenue from industry and communications, an increase of 46.67 percent as compared with the same period last year. By the end of May, the amount of losses of industrial enterprises decreased by 45 percent and the amount of profits made by enterprises increased by 150 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK]

KIANGSI METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION--Kiangsi's metallurgical industry front has overfulfilled the states half-year production quotas for the main products including steel, iron, rolled steel, iron ore, coke, manganese iron, eight kinds of nonferrous metals and nitrogenous fertilizers. The production of these main products increased by between 29 and 130 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 78 HK]

NEW HUNAN REVIEW DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

HK180830Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 HK

[NEW HUNAN REVIEW [hsin hsiang ping lun] No 7 Commentator's Article: "We Must Put the Party's Democratic Centralism on a Sound Basis"]

[Excerpts] Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant "Talk at an Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee" has been published at a time when we are fervently celebrating the 57th anniversary of the founding of our great, glorious and correct CCP. This Marxist-Leninist document incisively discusses a number of important issues regarding revolution and construction in the socialist period and explains democratic centralism--the basic issue of party and state political life. Seriously studying and profoundly understanding this important work is of extremely great significance for penetratingly exposing and vehemently criticizing the gang of four, eliminating their remnant poison and influence, strengthening party building, restoring and carrying forward the party's excellent traditions and work style, uniting the whole party and people and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of our party, the basic system of our socialist country and our party's excellent tradition and work style. Putting the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis is an important issue in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chairman Mao's meaningful teaching incisively explains the relations between putting democratic centralism on a sound basis and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and between preventing the restoration of capitalism and building socialism. It greatly enriches and develops Marxist theory on party building. Today, at a time when we are grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing about great order across the land and throughout the party and healing the wound caused by the gang of four, we feel that it is particularly significant to restudy this teaching of Chairman Mao.

Proceeding from their requirements of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism, the gang of four, who harmed the country and people, frantically trampled on the party's democratic centralism, vigorously conducted antiparty factional and splittist activities and sabotaged democracy and centralism. On the one hand, they lorded over the party and people, going beyond the control of party discipline and state law, and played the tyrant. They indiscriminately clubbed and labelled the people who disagreed with their opinions. They seriously disrupted democratic life inside and outside the party. On the other hand, they vigorously incited anarchism and did their utmost to sabotage the party's centralized and unified leadership and party unity. In a small number of places and departments which they controlled, the dictatorship of the proletariat became out-and-out dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and fascism. These breath-taking facts show how important it is to uphold the party's democratic centralism and to put it on a sound basis.

Implementing democratic centralism is the important guarantee for mobilizing and organizing the whole party and the people of the whole country to fulfill the general task for the new period. We must build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state within this century. One of the most fundamental issues is fully mobilizing the socialist activism of all party members and the people of the whole country. We must strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions. In particular, we must correctly handle the contradictions among the people.

Putting democratic centralism on a sound basis is extremely important for understanding the objective world in a still better way, grasping the objective laws of building socialism and victoriously fulfilling the general task for the new period.

1. 19 Jul 78

H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Today, at a time when we want to build a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations and perform unprecedented miracles, we will unavoidably encounter new situations, many new problems and many needs which have not yet been considered. We are required to work hard and to conduct investigation and study. Proceeding from actual conditions we must take the mass line, fully practice democracy, concentrate the party members' and masses' correct opinions, sum up experience in a timely way, search for the laws, eliminate blindness and increase spontaneity. We must promote the victorious fulfillment of the general task for the new period in a still better way.

The key to putting the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis lies in all party committees, primarily in the principal responsible comrades of all party committees. All our party committees are the organizations for exercising centralized leadership. The party committees' leadership is collective leadership, not arbitrary dictatorship by the individual first secretaries. Democratic centralism must be practiced inside the party committees. The minority is subordinate to the majority in the party committees, including the first secretaries, other secretaries and committee members.

Since the smashing the gang of four, the party's democratic work style has been gradually restored and carried forward. However, we must recognize that the strong affect of the gang of four's sabotage of democratic centralism has not yet been completely eliminated. The principal leading comrades of some places and units still do not take a correct view of the masses' opinions, particularly of their criticism. This situation has prevented party's democratic centralism from being restored and carried forward and deserves our attention.

Basically speaking, putting the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis is an issue involving the establishment of a proletarian world outlook. Therefore, to put the party's democratic centralism on a sound basis, we must seriously transform our world outlook and establish the viewpoint that the masses are the real heroes. We must wholeheartedly serve the people.

HUPEH TRANSMITS SPIRIT OF NATIONAL FINANCE CONFERENCE

Standing Committee Meeting

HK170826Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee on the afternoon of 14 July to listen to the report by the provincial delegation to the National Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade on the situation and spirit of the conference, and to study the measures for conveying and implementing the spirit of this conference throughout the province. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided. Han Ning-fu and Ku Ta-chun, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; and all Standing Committee members in Wuhan attended the meeting. Comrades Li Fu-chaan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and leader of the provincial delegation to the national conference and (Liu Ko-keng), deputy leader of the delegation and director of the provincial Finance and Trade Office, gave a report on the situation and major spirit of the national conference. The participants then conducted serious study and discussion.

The meeting participants demanded all party organizations throughout our province must seriously listen to the reports delivered by their localities' delegates to the national conference and adopt effective measures to convey the spirit of the conference to the masses of cadres, staff and workers on the finance and trade front as quickly as possible.

I. 19 Jul 78

H 3

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

They must do this in order to enable everyone to know about the spirit and, in connection with the actual conditions in their localities and departments, really implement the conference spirit in order to make it a powerful force that pushes our finance and trade work to a new level. They must also contribute to quickening the pace of the development of the national economy.

Provincial Conference

HK190750Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of provincial organ cadres on 17 July to transmit and implement the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade. Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Han Ning-fu and Ku Ta-chun, secretaries of the provincial party committee, and (Wang Chun) and (Jen Chung-lin), deputy secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference. Li Fu-chuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and leader of the provincial delegation to the national conference and (Liu Ho-ken), deputy leader of the delegation and chairman of the provincial Finance and Trade Office, delivered transmission reports."

Comrade Li Fu-chuan noted in his transmission report that the national conference has greatly increased our understanding of the position and role of finance and trade work in the national economy and of Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on finance and trade work. He also detailed the experiences of various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, trades and professions in promoting finance and trade work.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien spoke at the conference. He said: "The provincial party committee has resolutely supported and implemented the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade. It is necessary to quickly whip up an upsurge in mass studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the national conference throughout the province. All cadres must do a very good job of studying and understanding the spirit and essence of the conference. We must all show concern for and support finance and trade work and truly turn finance and trade departments into rear services departments of the new Long March.

"Comrade Chen Pi-hsien demanded that various places and departments integrate the implementation of the spirit of the national conference with actual conditions in Hupeh's finance and trade work and seriously sum up experiences and lessons. It is also necessary to integrate the study and implementation of the spirit of the national conference with practical action."

"It is imperative to integrate the implementation of the spirit of the national conference with exposing and criticizing the gang of four. The gang of four's sabotage of finance and trade work is also very serious. Their pernicious influence has still not been eliminated in some places and units. For example, they have used their posts and power to do evil things, to obtain goods or materials through the 'back door,' and so on. They have seriously affected the relationship between the party and the masses. The finance and trade front must conduct the third campaign well and solve these problems through thoroughly exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

"Comrade Chen Pi-hsien said: We must also set up a strong finance and trade force. We must first build leadership groups well. All party committees must pay attention to selecting a group of newborn forces to join leadership groups of finance and trade departments at all levels in order to strengthen finance and trade departments."

I. 19 Jul 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien noted: Finance and trade work is closely related to industrial and agricultural production and to the people's livelihood. It is necessary to strengthen financial, revenue and banking work. Financial and banking departments must give full play to their supervisory role. It is imperative to strengthen revenue work. All party committees must support and attach importance to revenue work. Finance and trade departments must study our province's foreign trade work well in accordance with the spirit of the conference. They must formulate plans and strive to achieve a great development within a short period.

Also present at the conference were Chang Hsiu-lung, Wang Pu-ching, Chiao Te-hsiu, Hsia Shih-hou, (Chen Ming), (Li Wei) and Tien Ying, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district.

HUPEH HOLDS EDUCATION CONFERENCE, DISCUSSES TASKS

HK171441Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial education work conference in Wuhan on 10 July. A plenum was held on 14 July. The major tasks of the conference are to resolutely and concretely implement the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, reestablish order and adopt effective measures to promote our province's education cause in order to better serve the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. Chen Pi-hsien, Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-lin), Chang Hsiu-lung, Wang Pu-ching, Li Fu-chuan, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Te-hsiu, Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-nung, (Chen Ming) (Li Wei), Hsu Tao-chi and Tien Ying, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the plenum. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided. Comrade Han Ning-fu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the plenum."

After praising the significance of the National Education Work Conference and emphasizing the important role of education in fulfilling the general task for the new period, Comrade Han Ning-fu said: "In order to implement the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, we must tightly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, further reestablish order and really do well in the education revolution. Following the wise decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and under the concrete leadership of the provincial CCP Committee and all party committees, our province's education front conducted a mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four during the past year or so. Generally speaking, the overall situation is fine and we have scored great achievements. The development of the situation was particularly rapid following the reform of the enrollment system of institutions of high learning and the criticizing of the 'two assessments.' However, we must clearly understand that the development in the previous stage was very uneven. The counterrevolutionary fallacies advocated by the gang of four and many other events and black typical examples they created are far from being exposed and criticized." We must strive to solve these problems and carry through to the end the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. In order to do well in the third campaign, we must conduct a large-scale study movement, integrate exposure and criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao, and grasp the rectification of schools well.

After reviewing and summing up the achievements scored by the province in education work and urging the people to strive to eliminate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, Comrade Han Ning-fu called on all party committees to strengthen leadership over education work.

He also discussed the province's plans for developing education in the future. He said that the major goals of struggle in our province's education cause in the next 8 years are: "In line with the unified plans of our country, we must initially build an education system which fits our province's national economy. We must strive to basically cultivate and train general and professional personnel in agriculture, medicine, teaching, liberal arts, sciences and engineering. We must develop general higher education in a big way, fully tap the potentials of the existing institutions of higher learning and increase the scale of enrollment. At the same time, we must revive and build some general institutions of higher learning in a planned way. On the basis of consolidating and popularizing 5-year primary education, the countryside should basically popularize 8-year education and the cities 10-year education. We must build broadcast, television, correspondence, evening schools and other part-time education facilities throughout the province in order to raise the cultural, scientific and technical level of the staff, workers and people. We must also basically build a Red and expert teaching force which fits our education cause, strive to improve the material conditions and equipment of various kinds of schools at all levels and gradually modernize teaching methods in a planned way.

"In order to fulfill the goals, we must work hard and grasp the following:

"1. We must seriously rectify and build the leadership groups of various kinds of schools at all levels, and augment and strengthen the administrative departments of education at all levels." We must wholly and correctly understand the system of Mao Tsetung Thought, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, liberate our thinking and act according to the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

"We must establish and strengthen democratic centralism and, in keeping with the particular conditions of schools, implement the principles of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend,' activate the academic atmosphere, carry forward democracy in teaching and establish a new type of relationship between teachers and students. We must select personnel in accordance with the five criteria for successors and with the principle of combining the old, middle aged and young. We must especially designate top leaders well. We must augment and strengthen all administrative departments of education in order to improve the situation in some education departments of some localities in which no one is responsible for education.

"2. We must resolutely implement the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals. We must handle trumped-up and false cases well. With regard to the cadres and teachers who were persecuted by the gang of four, we must resolutely reverse the decisions against them. With regard to the people who were wrongly handled because of various reasons, we must reexamine their cases, draw conclusions by seeking truth from facts and handle them well. We must respect the labor of teachers, especially the primary school teachers. We must raise their social status and salary. With regard to those middle and primary school teachers who are extremely good, we can confer on them the title of 'super-grade teachers.'

"3. We must seriously adhere to the work regulations for universities and middle and primary schools and establish a normal teaching order in schools."

"4. We must strive to run key schools well.

"5. We must view the education plans as important components of the national economic plan. The Planning Committee, education departments and other departments must closely coordinate with each other."

6. We must strengthen the building of school party committees and strengthen political and ideological work in schools.

7. "We must return the schools that have been occupied. All party committees must grasp this work tightly and well. Leading organs must take the lead in returning the schools they have occupied. We must seriously deal with the people who occupy schools in the future."

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien also spoke at the plenum. He encouraged the participants to carry forward democratic centralism and freely express their opinions on how to run provincial education well.

Forums Held

HK150232Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] On 10 and 11 July, the Hupeh provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a forum of leading comrades of prefectural and municipal CCP committees who are in charge of education work and leading education administrative cadres, as well as a forum of representatives of college, middle and primary school and kindergarten teachers to discuss how to make a success of the provincial education conference, listen to everyone's views and suggestions, further implement the spirit of the National Education Work Conference and promote education in the province as rapidly as possible. Chen Pi-hsien, Ku Ta-chun, (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-lin), Chang Hsiu-lung, Wang Pu-ching, Chiao Te-hsiu, Hsia Shih-hou, (Chen Ming) (Li Wei), Hsu Tao-chi, Tien Ying and Wang Han-chang, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the forums.

The participants in the forums spoke about how their areas and units had implemented the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, exposed and criticized the gang of four and implemented the party's education principles. They also put forward their views on how to improve work.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien spoke at both forums. He said: "After the National Education Work Conference, the provincial CCP Committee seriously studied and discussed it and all places conveyed and studied its spirit. Many encouraging new signs have appeared on the province's education front. However, judging by the present situation, a few units have not done well enough in studying and appreciating the spirit of the National Education Work Conference and have not been effective enough in implementing it. In connection with actual provincial conditions, we must now use every opportunity and adopt effective measures to further implement the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, resolutely solve a number of problems in education which urgently need solution in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and the party Central Committee, and rapidly promote education work in the province.

Chen Pi-hsien noted: In order to promote education in the province it is necessary to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to turn chaos into order. "Although the 'two assessments' dished up by the gang of four, the series of counterrevolutionary incidents they caused on the education front and the reactionary fallacies which they preached have been criticized many times with great success, their pernicious influence has by no means been completely washed away. We must continue to carry out thorough exposure and criticism and truly distinguish between right and wrong in line."

Chen Pi-hsien went on to stress the importance of education for fulfilling the four modernizations and called on education workers to work hard to promote education and cultivate more able people. The provincial CCP Committee should work to solve a number of problems urgently requiring solution. It is necessary to successfully hold the provincial education conference and insure that it is a lively meeting which can truly solve problems.

I. 19 Jul 78

H 7

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

KWANGTUNG CCP STUDIES, IMPLEMENTS HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

HK150457Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and all party organizations have seriously studied, publicized and implemented the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee on reducing the peasants' burdens, which was conveyed by the party Central Committee, and its important instruction. "At present, all places are taking the party Central Committee instruction as the impetus. In connection with their local conditions, they are grasping the main problems, adopting measures to implement the party's policies and further mobilizing the masses' socialist activism to do a good job of summer reaping and sowing. They are striving to promote agriculture in our province."

At the first enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Provincial CCP Committee held on 30 June, Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, demanded that responsible comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees and organs at provincial level must seriously study, convey and resolutely implement the experience and instruction. Later, the provincial CCP Committee also issued a notice via the telephone demanding that all places make timely reports to the provincial CCP Committee on the status of studying and implementing the experience and instruction. On 12 July, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee held a special meeting to restudy the important instruction of the party Central Committee and, in the light of the situation in implementing the experience and instruction in all places and of the reality of the province, issued a circular proposing measures for implementing them.

The provincial CCP Committee held: "The instruction of the party Central Committee and the Hsianghsiang experience are very important. They are an important policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on current rural work. They are the programmatic documents for penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and turning chaos into order in the rural areas. They are also measures for mobilizing the peasants' activism and quickly promoting agriculture. They are completely in keeping with the actual situation in our province. Some problems in our province are more serious than those in Hsianghsiang County. Therefore, seriously implementing the instruction of the party Central Committee is of extremely great significance for eliminating Lin Piao's and the gang of four's remnant poison, promoting the movement to learn from Tachia in agriculture and fighting well the battle of emancipating agriculture in our province."

The provincial CCP Committee demanded: "All party committees must grasp them as a cardinal task and quickly whip up an upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing them throughout the province. All leading cadres must seriously study and discuss them, profoundly appreciate the spirit of the instruction of the central authorities and personally publicize the instruction in full to the masses so as to make it known to every household and to every person. At present, organs at provincial level and all municipal party committees are conducting rectification of their work style. All prefectural and county party committees are about to conduct rectification. The provincial CCP Committee demands that during rectification, in connection with actual conditions, they must seriously determine whether or not they have really supported agriculture, done good things for the peasants and really implemented the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation. They must mobilize the masses to expose contradictions and, in light of the existing problems, conduct rectification and make corrections simultaneously."

I. 19 Jul 78

H 8

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"In the current preliminary distribution after summer harvesting, we must seriously implement the principles of 'to each according to his work' and 'more pay for more work' and carry out distribution as planned. We must resolutely check the bourgeois evil wind--extravagant eating and drinking, inviting people to dinner, giving gifts, extravagance, waste and indiscriminate construction of houses. We must seriously handle those who run counter to these principles and punish those whose cases are serious in accordance with party discipline and state law. We must adopt practical measures to strive to reduce the peasants' irrational burdens."

The provincial CCP Committee has decided to organize work groups, which are to be led by responsible comrades, and will set up a trial-point in a county. The provincial CCP Committee will lead overall work with the experience gained at the point. The provincial CCP Committee demands that all prefectural and county party committees work in this way. The Huiyang Prefectural CCP Committee has issued a circular and the Hainan Regional CCP Committee has also worked out measures for quickly implementing the instruction. The regional party committee has sent cadres from agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, industrial, communications, financial, trade, cultural, education and public health fronts to set up a point in Linkao County. The cadres and masses in Foshan Prefecture have held: "The 10-point instruction of the party Central Committee is a 'cherish-the-people' policy." The prefectural party committee has demanded that, in connection with actual conditions, all counties link summer reaping and summer sowing with implementing the instruction.

KWANGTUNG PREFECTURE REVEALS PEASANTS FORCED TO PAY BRIBES

HK181001Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The problem of various pressures being applied to the production teams is rather serious in parts of Swatow Prefecture. One problem that has been very forcefully reported by the poor and lower-middle peasants is that some departments and factories as well as certain cadres and workers seize the opportunity of production teams sending people to buy ammonia to solve the fertilizer shortage in order to put all sorts of pressures on agriculture, undermine the production teams and increase the peasants' burden.

"For instance, in 1977 (Potou) brigade of (Chaopu) commune in Chaoyang County was assigned a quota of 24 tons of ammonia. They sent one person to Canton to buy this. In the end, he had to stay in the city for 150 days before he could buy it. He spent 3,122 yuan on dinners and gifts alone, including 400 yuan on high-class cigarettes, 500 yuan on meat, 100 yuan on peanut oil, 140 yuan on sugar and 227 yuan on tea. In addition, he had to buy 5,000 catties of sweet potatoes at the quoted price for the truck driver who delivered the ammonia. As a result, the 24 tons of ammonia, which according to the state price should have cost only .03 yuan per catty, actually cost an average of .132 yuan per catty."

From the beginning of October 1976 to the end of February 1977, (Fangshan) brigade of (Kuhsiang) commune in Chaoyang County shipped in 25 tons of ammonia from Nanhai County. To do this, it was forced to give various gifts to departments and individuals concerned, including 4 bicycles, a wristwatch, a sewing machine, some earthenware and soap, 4 porkers, 2 dogs, 10 chickens, 109 catties of peanut oil, 117 catties of peanuts, 360 catties of oranges, and so forth. The brigade lost a total of 1,285 yuan in this transaction. According to investigations, certain cadres of the (Shihwan) Commercial Comprehensive Retail Company in Foshan Municipality made quite a profit by helping (Fangshan) brigade solve its ammonia problem, receiving a considerable portion of the industrial and agricultural products listed above.

According to the masses, certain factories in Canton also behave in this vicious fashion.

"For instance, last year one factory signed a contract with (Tingchang) commune in Chaoran County to supply 10 tons of waste water with a 7 percent nitrogen content in exchange for 100 catties of pork. However, some people in the factory resorted to deception and adulterated the waste water with tap water, reducing the nitrogen content to 1 percent. (Paishus) brigade of this commune shipped four porkers to this factory, originally intending to exchange them for 40 or 50 tons of waste water. When it discovered that the nitrogen content of the water was too low, it only took one truckload of waste water. It spent 800 yuan on transportation costs alone."

The masses in Chaoyang, Chenghai, Chiehyang and elsewhere are very angry whenever they talk about the treatment they have received. "The peasants' main task is farming. Where can they get industrial products such as wristwatches, bicycles and sewing machines? However, certain industrial, communications, and finance and trade units and individuals insist on pressing these unreasonable demands on the production teams, otherwise, they will not meet the ammonia quotas or provide trucks, ammonia bags or invoices. They even deduct a lot when issuing the ammonia. The masses call this process 'going through the five passes. Some factories and organs start talking about the 'conditions' before the truck has even set out, stretching out their hands to the production teams for agricultural and sideline products. When the truck arrives at the production team, they again want this and that."

In December 1976 (Paishakou) production team of (Houpu) brigade of (Lungtu) commune in Chenghai County sent two people to Canton to buy ammonia. After many difficulties, they finally acquired 4.4 tons, ammonia bags and a truck. On the way back, when the truck had reached Tsengcheng, the bags burst and two people on the truck were seriously injured. This business cost 1,300 yuan and they had not a drop of ammonia to show for it.

NANFANG DAILY Commentator's Article

HK181004Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Jul 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 17 July commentator's article: "Resolutely Arrest the Sinister Winds of Damaging Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Affected by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the cadres of many industrial, communications and finance and trade departments do not do at all well in supporting agriculture. Many people even harm agriculture under the pretext of supporting it. They harm the peasants and benefit themselves, and do many bad deeds of squeezing the peasants. All sectors must immediately check to see how their own units are supporting agriculture, sum up experiences, carry forward the achievements and correct shortcomings and errors.

Some communes and brigades in Swatow Prefecture sent people many miles to Canton, Foshan and elsewhere to buy ammonia. For this they had to supply leading cadres and responsible personnel concerned of industrial, communications and commercial departments with materials which they wanted, including porkers, dogs, chickens, peanut oil, oranges, wristwatches, bicycles, sewing machines, and so forth. Most of these were gifts, though some were sold to them at low prices. Unless they supplied these materials, they would be told that there was no ammonia, or no ammonia bags, or no trucks for transporting the ammonia. Even invoices might be refused them. How very difficult it is for the peasants to obtain a little ammonia in order to increase grain output!

These actions of certain comrades in the industry, communications and finance and trade departments are extremely bad. They are not supporting agriculture but damaging it. In acting in this fashion, they are just the same as the landlords and bourgeoisie exploiting the peasants in the old society, and the same as the Kuomintang bureaucrats blackmailing and extorting the peasants.

I. 19 Jul 78

H 10

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Acting in this fashion, they can only sabotage agricultural production and the worker-peasant alliance--the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. This is absolutely forbidden.

It is necessary to determine which units have received gifts or disguised gifts of this nature, and they must make restitution. They must also conduct profound ideological self-examination and guarantee never to make such mistakes again. We hope that the comrades of communes and brigades which have been extorted and blackmailed in this fashion will boldly expose those units and personnel who have received gifts so as to help them to correct their errors. Persons whose errors are serious and who are unwilling to correct them must be disciplined. Only in this way can we arrest the sinister wind of damaging agriculture.

BRIEFS

HONAN ELECTRICITY--On 29 June, Honan Province prefulfilled the state assigned electricity output plan, marking a 27,35 increase as compared to that of the corresponding period of 1977 and 48,75 increase as compared to that of 1976--a year of serious interference and sabotage by the gang of four. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK]

HUNAN REVENUE PLAN--Hunan overfulfilled its revenue plan for the first half of the year, with revenue 50 percent higher than last year's corresponding period, and set a new record for the period. Compared with last year's same period, profits of local and state-owned industrial enterprises from January to May rose by 300 percent, while losses in enterprises running at a loss fell by 45 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK]

HUPEH INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT-- The total value of Hupeh's industrial output during the first half of this year increased by 32.8 percent as compared with the same period last year. The production of most products has increased and fulfilled more than half of the annual state quotas. These products include pig iron, rolled steel, coke, iron ore, raw coal, synthetic ammonia, phosphorous fertilizers, plastic sheets for agricultural use, phosphorous ore, tires, vehicle spare parts, radios, wristwatches, electric bulbs, soap and batteries. The province has fulfilled the coal production quota for the first half of this year 7 days ahead of schedule, an increase of 28 percent as compared with the same period last year. The province's total power output during the first half of this year increased by 9.3 percent as compared with the same period last year. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 78 HK]

HIGH TEMPERATURES IN CANTON--According to the Canton Municipal Meteorological Station, since the beginning of July precipitation in Canton has been remarkably less than usual and temperatures have risen comparatively quickly. It has been dry and hot for the last 10 days. During these 10 days, the maximum temperatures in the north of the municipality reached 35 to 36 degrees, while in the south and in the municipality proper they reached about 34 degrees. They are higher than in the corresponding period of last year. Temperatures in Canton will drop slightly in the next 2 or 3 days. There will be no temperatures of 40 degrees as in the central part of China. The hottest weather in the municipality is usually in July and August. Therefore, dry and hot weather may again affect the municipality. Units concerned must pay attention to taking precautions against heat and to reducing temperatures. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK]

I. 19 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

SZECHWAN LEADERS AT RALLY ON NATIONAL FINANCE CONFERENCE

HK190825Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee held a rally on 18 July to transmit the spirit of the National Conference of Finance and Trade Departments on Learning From Taching and Tachai. Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally. "The rally mobilized cadres of provincial and municipal organs, people throughout the province and the masses of finance and trade workers to conscientiously implement wise leader Chairman Hua's great call to develop the economy, insure supplies, do well in finance and trade in the spirit of Taching and Tachai, facilitate the rapid development of industry and agriculture and wholeheartedly serve the people."

The central site of the rally was Chengtu's (Tungfanghung) Auditorium. There were 10 branch sites. Over 102,000 people participated in the rally. "Attending the rally were [names indistinct], Lu Ta-tung, [names indistinct], Liu Hai-chuan, Ju Fu-i, [name indistinct], and Wu Hsi-hai, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees."

"Comrade Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Kuan Hsueh-ssu, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a report. Comrade Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech."

In his report to the rally, Comrade Kuan Hsueh-ssu transmitted wise leader Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien's important speeches and the spirit of Comrade Yu Chiu-li's important report to the National Conference. Comrade Kuan Hsueh-ssu made five suggestions for quickly implementing the spirit of the national conference:

- "1. We must first do well in transmitting the spirit of the national conference.
- "2. We must help develop industry and agriculture quickly.
- "3. We must do well in organizing the people's economic life.
- "4. Finance and trade departments at all levels must regard raising the level of management as a very important and urgent task. They must make strenuous efforts to do well in management.
- "5. We must strengthen the party's leadership over finance and trade."

In his speech at the rally, Comrade Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: We must tangibly implement the spirit of the National Conference and promote finance and trade. We must score some outstanding achievements and further develop Szechwan's excellent situation.

BRIEFS

TIBET TACHING CONFERENCE--The Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a regional work conference on learning from Taching in industry. Responsible persons of the regional party and revolutionary committees including Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti and (Niu Jui-chou) attended the meeting. Comrades Tien Pao and (Niu Jui-chou) made important speeches. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW]

I. 19 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

KIRIN PURSUES STUDENT ENROLLMENT WORK

SK180926Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The 1978 student enrollment work in Kirin Province is being carried out successfully in accordance with the plan. In order to further implement the directives given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in regard to educational work and the spirit of the National Student Enrollment Conference, the Kirin Provincial Student Enrollment Committee held a conference on 14 July.

Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Student Enrollment Committee Sung Chen-ting presided over the conference and delivered a speech. Director of the Kirin Provincial Education Bureau and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Student Enrollment Committee (Huang Yen-ting) made a report on how Kirin Province has implemented the spirit of the National Student Enrollment Conference, done a good job in coordinating the national unified examination and prepared for the examinations for secondary vocational schools.

In line with Chairman Hua's directive, Vice Chairman Teng's speech and the spirit of the National Education Work Conference, Kirin Province has made full preparations. Of the five higher educational institutions which were closed by the company of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, one is preparing to reopen and the other four have all been restored and begun their student enrollment work. As of 14 July, arrangements for student registration and examination had been successfully carried out in line with the requirements and in good order.

The number of students who applied for the examination for higher educational institutes totalled over 197,100 but the enrollment quota is only 11,000 persons. The number of students who applied for the examination for secondary vocational schools totalled more than 480,800, while over 20,000 of them will be enrolled.

The conference sincerely carried out discussions and arrangements for carefully doing a good job in conducting the national unified examination for higher educational institutions and the examination for secondary vocational schools in Kirin Province.

The conference held: All student enrollment committees should fully play their leading role, adopting a sincere attitude toward the work and sincerely checking and supervising the work. Prior to or during the examinations, staff members of all student enrollment committees should share responsibilities by going to the next lower level units to carry out inspection and supervision. They should refrain from being nominal committee members.

The conference demanded: The entire staff in charge of student enrollment work and personnel who evaluate test papers should be selfless, conscientious and earnest and work hard without complaint. They must assume responsibility through to the end and accomplish the mission of selecting talent for the party and state as well as for the four modernizations, not betraying the hope and trust of the party and people.

The conference demanded: All party committees should exercise leadership over the work and actively support the work of cultural examination. During the examination, the various departments such as commerce, medical, public health, service, transportation and public security in various localities, proceeding from the tasks of their departments, should sincerely do a good job in rendering service to the examinees.

Units which have examinees should pay attention to providing shuttle transport for them.

The conference held that the measure of making public the test results of applicants for higher educational institutions is a meaningful innovation in the student enrollment system. Therefore, the conference adopted a resolution to also make public the test results of applicants for secondary vocational and technical schools throughout Kirin Province.

KIRIN DAILY Commentator's Article

SK181251Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 16 July "commentator's article": To Choose and Admit Excellent Students Is in the Basic Interests of the Broad Masses of People"]

[Text] To choose and admit, through examination, excellent students based on an overall evaluation of moral, intellectual and physical qualities is the core content of the new student enrollment system and an important principle which we must strictly carry out in student enrollment work. However, there will, of course, be a small number of comrades who still worry about, or criticize our putting so much emphasis on the principle of choosing and admitting excellent students and attaching so much significance to the cultural and intellectual levels of examinees.

Would choosing and admitting excellent students broaden the difference between town and country? In our socialist society, there will still exist the "three differences," which include the difference in educational level in town and country. This is an objective fact which has existed historically and which will exist for a fairly long period of time to come. Under circumstances in which the difference between town and country still exists, choosing and admitting excellent students and guaranteeing the quality of the admitted excellent students are conducive to rapidly bringing up a both Red and expert contingent of intellectuals and to accelerating the development of the four modernizations.

The vicious gang of four vigorously stirred up an evil wind of using the so-called "recommendation" method. If we handle things according to this method, how can we provide a great number of outstanding, talented people of the state, and how can we realize the four modernizations any earlier? If we really want to gradually reduce, and finally eliminate, the "three differences"--between town and country, between mental and manual labor, and between worker and peasant--then we have to swiftly develop productive forces, realize the four modernizations as soon as possible and strive to raise the quality of education in middle and primary schools. We should not seek a way out by changing the principle of choosing and admitting excellent students.

Is the principle of choosing and admitting excellent students "putting intellectual training first" or "putting school marks in command"? The so-called "putting intellectual training first" and "putting school marks in command" are completely concocted charges which Lin Biao and the gang of four imposed on the educational undertakings of the proletariat. We choose and admit excellent students through examination on the premise of an over-all evaluation of mental, intellectual and physical qualities. It is conducive to the selection of outstanding, talented people, to admit students according to their marks, after testing their political and physical conditions. This principle is in line with the practice of serving the interests of the general task for the new period. How could the basic political orientation of this principle be called "putting intellectual training first" or "putting school marks in command?"

I. 19 Jul 78

L 3

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Does the admission of excellent students contradict the party's class line? This is also a muddled idea. In the new historical period, our party's class line is to rely on workers, peasants and intellectuals, to unite all forces that can be united, to mobilize all positive factors and to strive to build a modern and powerful socialist state. Admitting the children of workers, peasants intellectuals and cadres based on the principle of comprehensive evaluation and admission of excellent students is an accurate embodiment of the party's class line. Some people hold that by applying this principle, more children of intellectuals will be admitted while children of workers and peasants are discriminated against--a departure from the party's class line. This is a completely wrong viewpoint. Intellectuals are also workers in a socialist society. They are engaged in mental labor, and that is only a difference in the division of labor, therefore, it is completely in conformity with party class line requirements that their children enter the university if they score excellently in the examination and behave well politically.

There are some other people who do not agree with the admission of excellent students and bitterly oppose the new student enrollment system, saying the admission of excellent students and announced examination scores deprive them of their rights. In fact, conducting examinations and admitting excellent students are the greater right by which the 800 million people discover and select talented people for the state's four modernizations. How could they say that there is no right? There are rights--the rights of the masses. With regard to those rights which were granted to certain people by the gang of four's student enrollment system, it is good to cleanly abolish them.

I would like to advise those people who are still reluctant to part with the old student enrollment system to hurriedly change their stands, straighten out their attitudes and resolutely handle things in accordance with the party's policy. We should perceive the examination system for institutions of higher education from the point of view of state law. Everyone must strictly carry it out. If anyone still wants to seek certain privileges and engage in evil doings, then he is bound to reap what he sows.

KIRIN CCP HANDLES ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE CASE

SK171212Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin provincial party committee recently strictly dealt with the case in the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative involving wanton sabotage of state economic plans, violation of financial and economic discipline and severe offenses against law and discipline in carrying out capital construction. It adopted a resolution dismissing (Kao Chen-chung), secretary of the leading party members' group and director of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative and (Liu Chi), member of the leading party members' group and deputy director of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, from all their posts both inside and outside the party.

The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee urged all party committees, in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, to bear in mind the actual events and extensively publicize the new constitution and educate cadres, party members and the masses on political line, the legal system and running enterprises and all undertakings industriously and thriftily.

I. 19 Jul 78

L 4

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

It is necessary to struggle against all acts violating law and discipline and all tendencies of extravagance and waste. Resolute efforts should be made to check bourgeois evil trends, restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and promote the successful development of the various undertakings in building socialism.

During the movement to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, the revolutionary masses of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative had written letters to the provincial party committee exposing the problem of severe violations of law and discipline by (Kao Chen-chung), secretary of the leading party members' group and director of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, and (Liu Chi), member of the leading party members' group and deputy director of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee attached great importance to this matter. They instructed the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, the leading party members' group of the Kirin Provincial Financial and Trade Office and [words indistinct] to organize a joint investigating team, and carried out investigations of the case. Now it has been revealed that since March 1976, when (Kao Chen-chung) and (Liu Chi) took charge of the work in the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, they closely followed the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and his cohorts to vigorously encourage bourgeois evil trends such as going in for formality and extravagance, building offices in a big way, illegally using [words indistinct], exchanging commodities, stealing cash, [words indistinct], giving banquets and gifts, and spending money freely. Their misdeeds were grave and their behavior was despicable.

Cadres and people of the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative warmly and resolutely support the decision made by the Kirin CCP Committee dismissing (Kao Chen-chung) and (Liu Chi) from their posts both inside and outside the party. They pledge to more thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee in the fields of ideology, politics and organization, and to thoroughly wipe out their pernicious influence. As for other persons who were involved in the violations of law and discipline, it is also necessary, in carrying out the "two blows" movement, to thoroughly investigate and strictly deal with them.

KIRIN DAILY Commentator's Article

SKL71259Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jul 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 15 July commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Resolutely Consolidate Financial and Economic Discipline"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP Committee's decision dismissing (Kao Chen-chung) and (Liu Chi) from all posts both inside and outside the party has caused proletarian uprightness to flourish and checked bourgeois evil trends, and is supported by the cadres and people.

Strict discipline is an important indicator of the difference between our proletarian political party and bourgeois political parties. To achieve their end of usurping party and state power and restoring capitalism, the gang of four, a bane to the state and people, and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial CCP committee tried hard to stir up anarchism and frenziedly disrupted party discipline. In the field of the state's production and construction, they unscrupulously advocated reactionary fallacies such as "what is needed is in the plan" and "what is reasonable is lawful," in a vain attempt to muddle state plans and collapse the socialist economy.

I. 19 Jul 78

L 5

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Under their instigation, connivance and support, some people cast to the winds party discipline and state law, the party's line, principles, policies and fine traditions, state plans and economic accounting. It is necessary to maintain strict law and discipline and insure implementation of the party's line, principles and policies if our party is to lead the masses in overcoming the economic difficulties caused by the gang's interference and sabotage, develop the national economy at top speed and accelerate socialist construction. All leading comrades should regard consolidation of financial and economic discipline as an important item on their agenda and boldly arouse the masses to expose and criticize the evil persons and deeds that undermined the socialist legal system and the financial and economic discipline and stirred up bourgeois evil winds.

As for incidents involving serious violations of law and discipline, efforts should be made to clearly expose them and strictly handle them. Particularly those who openly [words indistinct] and even attacked and retaliated against people must be dealt telling blows, so that law and discipline will remain strict and uprightness will flourish.

BRIEFS

CHANGCHUN INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS--As of the end of June, the industrial and communications front of Changchun Municipality fulfilled the industrial production plan for the first half of 1978, reaching the goal of fulfilling more than one-half of the annual production plan by midyear. In the first half of 1978 on the industrial and communications front of Changchun, the industrial output value plan was overfulfilled by 2.8 percent, marking an increase of 18.2 percent as compared to that of the corresponding period of 1977 and creating a record output of major products including motor cars, tractors, passengers cars, iron, steel, coke, synthetic ammonia, asbestos products and tires was substantially increased. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jul 78 SK]

KIRIN TECHNICIANS--The Kirin Petrochemical Designing Institute reversed framed-up and false charges fabricated against its personnel by the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial CCP Committee, and organized persons to investigate the records of some technical cadres. Thus problems of 277 persons concerning their family backgrounds, social relations and personal records have been cleared up. This institute has also made proper arrangements for 14 technicians who were not in appropriate positions after consulting with them, restored the titles of 4 middle-class cadres and of 14 engineers, and promoted 6 engineers and 42 technicians. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK]

SHENYANG PLA PLANTS--Various plants affiliated with the Shenyang PLA units in Liaoning Province strengthened management of enterprises and prefulfilled the semi-annual task by 20 days. In these plants from January to June, the annual industrial output value plan was fulfilled by 57 percent, 76 technical innovations were created and the working efficiency was raised 1 to 4 fold. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 78 SK]

1. 19 Jul 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

M 1

KANSU FIRST SECRETARY AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS OPENING

HK190843Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The sixth Kansu provincial women's congress opened in Lanchow on 17 July. The congress is being attended by 1,148 delegates, including leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, full-time women workers, model workers, progressive workers on all fronts, culture, education, public health, scientific research and technology personnel, PLA fighters, people of minority nationalities, returned Overseas Chinese, Taiwan women, Democratic League members, patriotic figures and specially invited delegates. "The congress will penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Kansu in pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and interfering with and sabotaging women's movements. The congress will review and discuss the work report of the Fifth Provincial Women's Federation Committee, sum up the experiences gained in the work of our provincial Women's Federation over the past 5 years, discuss the work and tasks concerning women for the new period and select the new leadership organization of the provincial Women's Federation. The congress will also select the delegates to the Fourth Chinese National Women's Congress."

The opening ceremony of the sixth provincial women's congress was held in the hall of the provincial Revolutionary Committee at 0830 hours. The opening ceremony was attended by Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; by Chao Chu-chi and Ma Chi-kung, secretaries of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units, the provincial military district and the various mass organizations. (Tang I-chen), of the provincial Women's Federation, presided over the opening ceremony. On behalf of the qualifications examination committee, (Chao Feng-hsia) made a report on accreditations. The report notes that the 1,148 delegates selected have all satisfied the conditions laid down by the provincial Women's Federation and are all qualified to be delegates.

(Yu Chi-i), of the provincial Women's Federation, delivered the opening speech. At the opening ceremony, Li Lei, chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, gave a work report entitled "Unite the Women Throughout the Province and Struggle Hard To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period." The report reviews work concerning women in the province since the fifth provincial women's congress held in July 1973. The report indignantly denounces the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in the province in sabotaging and interfering with women's movements. It commends a large number of units and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements in the three great revolutionary movements, sums up the work of the Fifth Provincial Women's Federation, and spells out the tasks concerning women for the new period.

LI JUI-SHAN ADDRESSES SHENSI MEETING ON RURAL POLICIES

HK150215Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 11 July, the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference to mobilize all party committees to study the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, and the important instructions on this matter issued by the party Central Committee, and to check up on the implementation of the rural policies in their areas or units. They should take steps to solve problems and reduce unreasonable burdens on the peasants.

"Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Yu Ming-tao, Li Erh-chung, Hu Ping-yun and Yen Ko-lun, secretaries; and (Kao Ming-yueh), Hu Chin-ti and (Liu Ming-i), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Yu Ming-tao presided. Comrade Li Jui-shan made an important speech."

Li Jui-shen said: The experiences of the Hsianhsiang County CCP Committee in reducing unreasonable burdens on the peasants, which have been circularized by the party Central Committee, and the central instructions represent an important policy decision on working hard to promote agriculture. The problems reflected in the report on Hsianhsiang County also exist everywhere in Shensi. The party Central Committee's instruction note and 10-point regulation are completely correct and suit the actual situation in the province. The provincial, prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the provincial organs must seriously study and implement them. It is necessary to do a good job of the following tasks:

1. Study the experiences of Hsianhsiang County and the instructions of the party Central Committee in the spirit of rectifying work style. On the basis of study and discussion, the party committees should review the situation in their areas or units and devise ways to solve the problems which are uncovered. "The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees should also make all-round arrangements for the second half of the year in regard to exposing and criticizing the gang of four in the rural areas, conducting education in the party's basic line, conducting the movement to learn from Tachai, rectifying the party and work style, rectifying the communes and brigades, and carrying out agricultural production. They must strive to do a good job of all work."
2. Expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's policies and continue to unfold "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications." Unless the gang of four's fake leftist and real rightist line is totally criticized and discredited, it is impossible to carry out the party's correct policies.
3. Rapidly convey to the masses the experiences of Hsianhsiang County and the party Central Committee's important instruction. Leading comrades should take the lead in reading them to the masses.
4. Get a vigorous grasp of implementing the central instructions. It is necessary to do a good job of the preliminary summer harvest distribution. All industrial units must check up on their work of supporting agriculture and make great efforts to improve product quality. Indigenous rural policies which increase the peasants' burden must be abolished.

The province should fight hard through July, August and September, overcome natural disasters and go allout to reap a bumper autumn harvest.

SINKIANG PLA UNITS HOLD POLITICAL WORK CONFERENCE

OW162144Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The political work conference of the Sinkiang PLA units CCP Committee victoriously concluded on 7 July, after 24 days of sessions and after successfully completing its mission. Leading comrades of the Sinkiang PLA units Liu Chen, Wang Feng, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Szu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Cheng San-sheng, Tan Yu-lin, [words indistinct], Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Kang Li-te), (?Liu Hsiang-lin), Liu Fa-hsiu and [words indistinct] attended the conference. Leading comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees also attended the conference, including Chou Jen-shan, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti and Li Yun-ho.

Comrades attending the conference restudied the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's instructions on political work and the documents of the Kutien meeting; they also conscientiously studied the "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" by Chairman Mao in 1962, the important speeches of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, and the important report which Comrade Wei Kuo-ching made at the All-Army Political Work Conference. In addition, they heard a report made by Comrade Wei Yu-chu, deputy political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, on the All-Army Political Work Conference and its guidelines.

The participants unanimously held that the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng have clearly explained the theories, policies and principles of Chairman Mao's teachings on political work, pointed out the importance of political work and shown us the orientation and tasks of political work under the new historical conditions. They are convinced that the important speeches are powerful ideological weapons in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four and in combating and preventing revisionism.

Comrade Wang Feng, first political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, made important speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies of the conference. He pointed out: This has been a very good, successful conference. It has been a conference which aimed to arouse each person's revolutionary enthusiasm and be a conference of unity and victory. Through study and discussions, all participants have clearly come to understand the orientation of our army's political work under the new historical conditions, eliminated their worries, solved various questions on their minds, further enhanced their understanding of the great importance of political work, and strengthened their revolutionary, honorable and proud feelings in doing political work well.

He pointed out: This conference has had a great bearing on strengthening the political work of various Sinkiang PLA units; further implementing the great strategic policy decision of the CCP Central Committee Military Commission on grasping the key link and running the army well and being ready for war; speeding up the revolutionization and modernization of various units; and promoting the fulfilment of the general task for the new period.

Comrade Liu Chen, commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, also made an important speech at the conference. After analyzing the excellent situation of the Sinkiang PLA units in grasping the key link and running the country well and in grasping the key link and running the army well, he emphatically pointed out the current problems in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. He said: The situation of the Sinkiang PLA units in exposing and criticizing the gang of four is quite good and the movement is developing healthily. However, this development has been uneven and only a small number of units have done it really satisfactorily. Most units follow generalities in carrying out this movement and resisting forces still exist in a few units where the lids have not been removed. This is because leading comrades of those units are covering up facts. Party committees at various levels should follow the guidelines of this political work conference, conscientiously analyze the situation of the movement in the various units, discover the obstacles and adopt effective measures to promote the movement.

I. 19 Jul 78

M 4

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

Comrade Liu Chen stressed that it is imperative to link criticism of the gang of four with exposure and criticism of the line peddled by Lin Piao. Exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's sabotage of the Sinkiang PLA units in light of the actual situation is the key to winning complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Comrade Liu Chen said: Sinkiang is located on the forefront of combating revisionism and has an extremely important and strategic position. He called on the Sinkiang PLA units to heighten their vigilance by a hundredfold, guard against any contingency, prepare well against a war of aggression before war breaks out and build our motherland's frontier into an indestructible steel wall.

Comrade Kuo Lin-hsiang, second political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, delivered a report to the conference, on behalf of the party committee of the Sinkiang PLA units, entitled: "Conscientiously Implement the Guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference, Strive to Raise the Combat Effectiveness of Various Units and Fulfill the General Task for the New Period.

BRIEFS

LANCHOW PLA EMULATION CAMPAIGN--In order to revolutionize and modernize the army, cadres, commanders and fighters of the Lanchow PLA units have conducted various kinds of emulation campaigns. Han Hsien-chu, commander of the Lanchow PLA units, and Hsiao Hua, first political commissar of the units, have personally grasped this work. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Jul 78 HK]

KANSU CYL CONGRESS--With the approval of the Kansu provincial CCP Committee, the fifth enlarged committee meeting of the Fourth Kansu Provincial CYL Committee has decided to hold the fifth Kansu provincial CYL congress this August. The Kansu Provincial CYL Committee recently issued a circular and set forth the following tasks for the fifth Kansu provincial CYL congress: Hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner; follow the line of the 11th CCP Congress; implement the spirit of the 4 May circular of the central authorities; penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in Kansu in interfering with and sabotaging CYL work; sum up the experiences in CYL work over the past 28 years, particularly since the fourth Kansu provincial CYL congress; elect the leadership organ of the Fifth Kansu Provincial CYL Committee and the delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress; and further mobilize the CYL members and youths in Kansu to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and to struggle to fulfill the party's general task for the new period. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK]

SINKIANG PRODUCT QUALITY MEETING--The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee held a meeting recently aimed at improving product quality. The meeting urged industrial and communications enterprises throughout the region to strengthen product quality control and to strive to set records in product quality in 1978. Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Representatives from five units introduced their experience in improving product quality at the meeting. Noting the inferior quality of support-agriculture products and of daily necessities due to the gang of four's sabotage, the meeting called on all participants to improve product quality by running technical schools and holding short-term training classes for technicians. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW]

TA KUNG PAO ON INTERNATIONAL LOANS, PRC'S POLITICAL PRINCIPLES

HK181047Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Wang Ho: "International Loans and Political Principle"]

[Excerpts] China is actively engaged in economic construction in order to fulfill the four modernizations. As a result, there is a new trend in the development of China's foreign trade. China recently signed a long-term trade contract with Japan worth \$20 billion. Reports on China's ability to make international payments and its willingness to accept international loans have appeared in foreign newspapers. China is proud of itself because it is one of a few countries in the world that has no internal or external debts. Since China will import production equipment on a large scale, it will face the problem of whether to accept loans. For many countries, the problem of international loans is primarily an economic problem. However, it is also a political problem for China. How will China handle this problem? What is the correct way of handling this problem given the current international economic situation? Is it a violation of political principle for China to accept foreign loans? These are the problems that concern the people.

During the initial period after the founding of the country, the Soviet Union gave a certain amount of assistance to China. However, the Soviet Union withdrew its experts and stopped the construction of projects in the early 1960's. What the Soviet Union did damaged China's economic construction. Under the pressure of the United States and the Soviet Union, any attempt to quicken the pace of economic development by expanding trade with imperialist countries means that China must give up its political principle and submit itself to the control of either the United States or the Soviet Union. Developing the economy under such conditions means deviating from a correct orientation and being controlled by other people. Therefore, the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" has become the only choice of the courageous Chinese. Time has proved that even though China has sometimes suffered interference and setbacks, it has scored initial achievements in construction under the guidance of this thinking. With these initial achievements, China has comparatively greater initiative in the sphere of international economic exchange.

With its vast land and population, China cannot rely solely on foreign loans to solve its economic construction problems. In addition, there is no country in the world that can undertake the work of development for China. No matter how we view it, from the viewpoint of the current international economic situation or from the current stage of China's economic development, the effective introduction of advanced technology from abroad and the use of import credits and international loans in a planned way are favorable to socialist economic construction. If China is to change its color, the root will absolutely not lie in a few international loans. If China wants to introduce foreign advanced technology on a large scale, a correct and reliable way is to develop exports first or simultaneously. With a solid foundation for exports (China has great potentials in oil and in mineral materials), foreign loans will be an additional splendor.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

8. 30. 78